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BUSINESS TURNS CORNER UPWARD, SIGNS INDICATE

Despite Unemployment Talk Facts and Figures Show This, Says Analyst

GRAPHS AND CHARTS DIG TO THE BOTTOM

Boston Expert Explains How to Read Details That Average Man Misses

A white man may look at a trail and see nothing. An Indian looks and says, "Four men—go north—last night—ride fast."

A layman may look at charts and graphs and glean nothing. A statistician looks and says, "Business is improving."

How this conclusion is reached and some of the signs read, is explained by Joseph H. Barber, statistician of the Walworth Company of Boston and assistant to the president, Howard Conoley.

"For instance," says Mr. Barber, "forward orders placed on a wide assortment of manufacturers in many varied and typical industries show that business in the United States has stopped sagging and has turned upward even though there is still talk of unemployment. Strange as it may seem, employment is one of the last things to feel the effects of prosperity and one of the last to reflect any recession. And to that extent this commonly accepted index is usually tardy in reporting the real current trend of business as shown by other and more reliable facts."

It is these measured facts and figures that Mr. Barber gathers from every conceivable source and has before him in the new administrative quarters in the Station Building, Boston, of the Walworth Company which has plants here and at several other points in the West and South as well as sales headquarters in New York City.

Signs of Good Times Ahead

"Our facts," continued Mr. Barber, "show that business has been subnormal for some months even though no one can say just where the given line of normal may be. But conditions have not been very badly awry during the process of readjustment to a sounder basis. Here are just a few evidences of the extent of our present depression from renewal activity in spite of temporary readjustments such as that of late 1927:

"The total income for 1926 reached the high point of \$90,000,000,000 according to the National Bureau of Economic Research."

"Savings bank accounts increased more than 50 per cent since 1920."

"College enrollment increased 110 per cent since 1920."

"Automobile registration jumped from 9,000,000 to 21,000,000 since 1920."

"The radio and motion picture industries have added millions of dollars worth of new business."

"Indices today indicate the resumption of confidence and a renewal of enterprise backed by orders and cash to an encouraging extent. Just as one example, the unfilled steel orders have been mounting for several months, showing that demand is a peak, orders for structural steel are at continuing high levels and a sturdy backlog of building projects give the statistician a clue to greater construction ahead. And note that all these signs develop from renewed activity in commitments against the future."

Building on Sounder Basis

"Not only do the signals indicate better business," says Mr. Barber, "but the prosperity in sight is building upon a sounder basis than that of 1920. Then the danger signals were set because production and costs had gone too far above income."

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DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

LONDON (AP)—It is understood in Japanese circles in London that Tameo Matsuda, now Japanese Ambassador to the United States, has been selected to succeed Baron Kichiro Matsui, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain who is soon leaving for Japan.

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Two-Party Plan to Disfranchise Dry Voter Foreseen by Mr. Borah

New Lord Chancellor

WASHINGTON (AP)—Having submitted a questionnaire to the several candidates for the Republican nomination for President, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, has gone a step further in keeping the prohibition issue before the party by delivering an address over the radio to the Women's Law Enforcement League convened in Columbus, O.

Emphasizing of the issue at this time is regarded as complicating the Ohio primary situation. Both Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, have expressed themselves in favor of maintaining the prohibition statutes and enforcing them, the former in language considered more emphatic.

While Mr. Borah stipulated at the outset of his speech that nothing which he said was to be taken as having a bearing upon the Ohio campaign, which is for the people of the State to settle, it is taken by the politicians here as having a great deal to do with the Ohio primary.

Agreement to Ignore Issue

Mr. Borah charged that there is an agreement between the leaders of the major political parties to ignore the prohibition issue in the coming campaign, and that in consequence constitutional government in the United States is in peril.

He minimized the use of fine phrases about law observance and advocated a plank in the Republican platform pledging allegiance specifically to the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Idaho Senator's speech gave notice to both parties that Mr. Borah is concerned with candidates and leaders will not be permitted to stifle the prohibition issue.

The Senator boldly defined other issues. Referring to the recent oil lease disclosures he said:

"There are other matters in which your interests are involved and upon which good government depends. It will not be proposed either privately or openly in either of the conventions this time to trade oil for contributions."

"Bartering Government"

"But it will be proposed and most earnestly urged that we trade oil for votes, which is infinitely worse. The most subtle, the most vicious, the most demoralizing form of corruption in which a political party can possibly engage is that of bartering government for votes."

"At a time when the Constitution is openly assailed and persistently defied, nothing could be more discouraging or more demoralizing than for the dominant political parties to remain silent and thereby connive with those whose open and announced purpose is to break down and nullify the Constitution under which we live."

"I do not hesitate to say to you that that program is now determined upon by powerful interests who will be present and active at both conventions. The English language will be exhausted of its adjectives by the denunciations of each other. But on this subject of maintaining and enforcing the Constitution there will be great effort to obtain complete harmony."

"There will be an effort to adopt planks so meaningless and so neutral that the voters will have no choice to have platforms which will disfranchise every man and woman who desires to record their convictions upon this question."

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Waters of Vast Territory Find Their Way Into the Mississippi

Map of Tributaries Graphically Describes the Problem Facing the Federal Government in its Efforts to So Control the Flood Waters That Future Disasters May Be Prevented, and That Eventually the Economic Possibilities in Power, Navigation and Irrigation May Be Developed.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Mississippi River flood control legislation is now entirely up to the House of Representatives and the President. The Senate enacted a bill dealing with the problem by a vote of 70 to 0, in 90 minutes, establishing thereby a record for speed in dealing with major legislation and laying down a precedent for the Senate.

For the first time, as far as can be recollected, the Senate acted first, and then made its speeches. Following the rushing approval of the \$325,000,000 bill, the Senate spent the rest of the day discussing the issue and the various legislative devices proposed.

The dispatch in dealing with the proposal was effected through an arrangement between leaders of both parties to adjust all differences in committee. This resulted in a bill that had been reported out by the Senate Commerce Committee being withdrawn, compromises inserted and a unanimously approved measure reintroduced.

Measure Explained Briefly

The result of this agreement was immediate. No sooner had Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the committee, finished a brief explanation of the measure than Simon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, rose and asked the southern leaders if the measure was acceptable to them.

"Yes," answered Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi.

"All right, then it is satisfactory to me," Mr. Fess answered. "If the states affected are agreed to it, then there is no further need for delay. I am ready to vote."

Vote, vote," was the cry that went up on all sides.

The final vote was delayed only long enough to accept by acclamation two minor amendments. Although no one was recorded in the opposition, William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, declared that he was paired against the measure, and that if he could cast his ballot he would vote against it.

Differ in Administration

The measure as it was sent to the House accords with the House Flood Control Committee measure in only one important respect; both bills provide that the Federal Government pay all the costs of the flood control and prevention works.

They differ as to appropriation and administration, although not basically. The House bill would authorize a total of \$475,000,000. The Senate bill specifies \$325,000,000. Leaders in both chambers frankly declare that both figures are far below the ultimate total expenditure, which they estimate around \$1,000,000,000.

Both branches want independent commissions to supervise the work, but the Senate bill provides for a legislative agency of five; the Secretary of War, the Chief of Army Engineers, the president of the Mississippi River Commission, and two civilian engineers to be selected by the President and approved by the Senate, while the House bill would establish a committee of seven, all to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Of the seven members, however, four must be civilian engineers. This provision was included in response to widespread criticism of army engineers and to insure civilian control of the vast enterprise.

This factor is the only serious difference between the two houses. Republican leaders of the House are willing to accept the Senate plan, but the Democrats are reacting, although their colleagues in the Senate agreed to the commission of five.

What Will President Do?

It is agreed on all sides in both chambers that Congress will readily find acceptable compromises on all phases of the issue. The question is, what the President will do. On every important item in the measures in the two houses the branches disagree with his views.

The President insists upon local contributions, and as a compromise suggests an economic commission to make a study of the matter and report at a later date to Congress, thus not delaying the construction work. The bills of both houses direct that the Federal Government pay all costs, and no mention is made of the economic survey recommended by the President.

The President advises army engineer administration. The Senate drastically modified such control; while the House has so far demanded civilian supervision. Likewise, the President, using army engineer estimates, recommended an initial authorization of \$250,000,000. The bills of the two houses far exceed this sum; providing for much greater tributary control work than the President urged.

It is significant that both Republican and Democrat leaders of both

PARTY KEYNOTE VOICED IN MAINE BY REPUBLICANS

State Convention Expected to Send Unpledged Delegation to Kansas City

BANGOR, Me. (AP)—Maine Republicans opened their biennial state convention in Bangor Auditorium, with little likelihood of a departure from their traditional policy of sending their delegates unpledged to the national convention at Kansas City.

But despite that fact, this State's 15 representatives at the Kansas City convention are expected to favor the nomination of Herbert Hoover. Party leaders who assembled to work out a tentative draft of a party platform announced the prospective slate of delegates-at-large and it was headed by former Governor Percival P. Baxter, president of the Maine Hoover Club.

Chairmanship of the delegation was expected to be bestowed upon Col. Fred N. Dow of Portland, while the other delegates-at-large seemed likely to be Charles G. Moulton of Limerick; Daniel F. Field, Phillips; William J. Langman, Waterville; Mayor John Wilson, Bangor, and Judson C. Briggs, Presque Isle.

Control of Water Power

As tentatively drawn the platform commends the Republican national administration, favors a strong merchant marine and calls for vigorous prohibition enforcement. In state affairs it urges the primary be made a more effective instrumentality for registering the preferences of the electorate and proposes an amendment to the state laws to allow conventions to recommend the nomination of candidates for office.

The state is urged not to relinquish its control over water power and other natural resources.

The convention was called to order by Daniel F. Field of Phillips, chairman of the state committee. Seated on the platform were Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, the members of Maine congressional delegation, prominent party leaders, and their ladies.

With the preliminaries cleared away Carroll L. Beedy of Portland, Representative in Congress from the first district, who presided as chairman, delivered the "keynote" speech to set the party on its path for the September state election campaign.

State's Traditional Position

Representative Beedy, in his address, referred to the traditional position of Maine as a "barometer" state because of the fact that it holds its state elections in September.

"So long as Maine records her verdicts in the early September elections," he said, "so long shall the effect upon the country make for the safety and perpetuity of our institutions."

He asserted that the Republican state administration had "so functioned that the Democratic Party in Maine finds itself without a local issue in the coming campaign."

Economy in Government

Regarding national issues he said: "We stand," he added, "for thrift in government finance; for federal taxation which under the provisions of a federal income and estate tax lifts the burden from the many and imposes it upon the affluent few. We stand unequivocally for a protective

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Young Man Makes Fortune Early Then Retires to Enter College

Connecticut Broker Says He Desires to Learn How Bent to Live

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Though Raymond J. Koger learned enough in three years of high school and eight years in business to enable him to accumulate nearly \$250,000, he has decided he wants a university education in order to learn how to live.

Mr. Koger, 27 years old and married, is going to enter Harvard College for four years, and then spend two years in graduate study, he has announced.

"I do not feel that I am giving up my career," Mr. Koger said in an interview. "If anything, what I hope to do will be a means of extending the limits of my career. I may have in the business world. I have been terribly lucky and have made some money, and I want to take advantage of my good fortune."

Beginning as a clerk when he came here from Great Barrington, Mass., eight years ago, Mr. Koger was advanced by his employers, W. R. Bull & Co., until now he is office manager and assistant treasurer of the investment concern.

"I have been said that I want to go to college because I want to meet my fellow men on the same level," he continued. "Well, that is partly so, but it is not all. I really want to prepare myself for life."

"To think of doing nothing else for years but coming to the office every day would not be pleasant. Not that coming to the office is anything objectionable. I want some kind of a background."

"Economics has always interested me, and I may specialize in this subject. The reasons for business cycles of prosperity and depression must have some sound causes, and I am going to study them. Business, I think, should be more scientific. While I certainly don't believe in trusts, it does seem that there is a

good deal of competition which results only in increased cost to the consumer. There is something fascinating in studying the beginnings of modern commercial practices, as well as their evolution. Commercial law is also a very important subject, which I want to study."

"Please don't think I have the moving picture idea about college life. I want to make some friends, and want to experience the true academic life. But the real reason is that I want more education to round out my life. A fellow sometimes, without understanding it, begins to wonder if it's all worth while. I want to educate my mind, smooth out the rough corners, be well informed on things, and then try to live."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

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Bridgeport, Conn. Man at 27 Has Made \$250,000, and Is to Enter Harvard in Fall.

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BRITAIN SEEKS NO ADVANTAGE IN CAPITAL SHIPS

W. C. Bridgeman Denies It Has Superiority in View, and Regrets "Suspicious"

LONDON (AP)—W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, was the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Institution of Naval Architects last night, when he expressed regret that "unfortunate suspicions" should have arisen over the recent British proposal that battleships of the future should be not more than 30,000 tons, their gun caliber not more than 13.5 inches and the life of the ships prolonged. He said that the same proposal made at Geneva last year received a "good deal of sympathy" from Americans and Japanese.

Denying that it was Great Britain's object to secure any advantage in superiority of capital ships which had been settled at the Washington Conference, he declared: "Our intention is merely to arrive at a measure of limitation and economy equally fair to all three countries."

Explaining why the British delegation to the disarmament conference at Geneva raised the question before 1931 when the whole subject of the Washington agreement comes up for review and reconsideration, Mr. Bridgeman concluded: "The reason why we felt it should be raised before then is that if you are to lay down ships in 1931 you require to consider their designs two years beforehand. We have been perfectly frank in stating that we are not attempting to gain any advantage over any other country, and I still hope and firmly believe that we will come to an agreement with the other great naval powers."

"I do not think we lost very much by our failure to agree at Geneva last year. We never quarreled. We left off with mutual respect for one another. We found a great deal of common ground, and we shall look forward with the belief that in the future we will come to an agreement which will be of advantage to all the countries concerned."

FREE CANARY BIRDS FLY BACK TO SEEDS

Songsters Do Much to Enliven Chicago Flower Show

CHICAGO—A dozen canary birds, given the freedom of a large downtown hotel here, have wisely chosen to remain in one grassy spot afforded them by the Chicago Garden and Flower Show. The birds were brought in by the South Park Commissioners as the last realistic touch in their exhibit, an intimate cottage garden.

A large bird-cage, placed on the cottage porch beside an old-fashioned rocker, had its door thrown ajar, and the songsters hopped into the open. At first they flew back and forth among the gardens laid out in the exposition hall of the hotel. But birdseed brought them back, and they were content to stay close to the cottage porch, pecking away at the young grass growing between the flags of the path.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS SAIL FOR CHINA

TOKYO (AP)—Eighty Japanese warships have sailed in four detachments for various ports of North and South China. It was stated that no special importance was attached to the sailing, although the exodus was on an unusually large scale.

The battleships Mutsu, Nagato and Fuso, with 16 destroyers, went to Hong Kong, where they will stay for five days.

Harold Bell Wright

Tells About the Taw-haw-no Aw-o-tahm (The Desert People)

who after even a defensive fight took four days for purification—in an interview TOMORROW

NEW YORK—An aerial expedition into the jungle of New Guinea is to be undertaken for the United States Department of Agriculture in a search for new species of sugar cane, according to an announcement just made here. The expedition will be headed by Dr. E. W. Brandes and will obtain specimens of varieties of native cane with the view to developing more hardy kinds for the use of American planters.

Use of a new Fairchild Cabin monoplane has been given to the expedition by an anonymous donor. The airplane will be flown by Richard Peck, chief pilot of the recent expedition of the Smithsonian Institution which made a study of the pygmy tribes of New Guinea. The airplane will be equipped with special pontoons which will permit landing on the lakes and rivers in the interior of the island.

Portions of the island never before visited by white men will be penetrated, it was said. In his previous explorations in New Guinea, Mr. Peck found it possible to cover distances in a few hours by air which men afoot required three months to penetrate because of the dense jungle and difficult terrain.

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branches indicate no apprehension over presidential action on the issue. They point to the Senate vote as a guarantee that legislation as proposed by Congress will be instituted.

WASHINGTON (P)—Standing squarely on the policy that the Government should bear all cost for guarding citizens of the Mississippi River valley against floods, the House Flood Control Committee made a formal report on the \$475,000,000 Flood Bill which was approved a month ago. The report came into the House along with the \$385,000,000 Jones Bill, passed by the Senate.

The majority report, approved by 11 members of the committee, presented a voluminous argument of nearly 400 pages in support of the major proposals for full federal payment, sponsored by Representative Reid (R.) of Illinois, and of the establishment of a new Mississippi River commission to carry out the work.

The views of those members of the committee who disapproved the Reid bill were presented simultaneously in a minority report signed by six Republicans, headed by Representative Kopp of Iowa. This report set forth the contention that the valley states should contribute some of the cost of control work.

One of the leading features of the majority report was the criticism leveled at Mr. C. G. Ladd, chief of the army engineers, who was charged with having usurped the duties of the Mississippi River Commission on preparing the administration's flood control plan.

The army engineer was upheld, however, by the minority report, which contended he had recommended the best possible project for immediate remedy of the problem.

HOMES MORE CHEERY TODAY, WOMAN SAYS

Better Taste Being Shown in Decorating

Though the modern woman lacks some of the resources of space and light which were characteristic of her grandmother's day, nevertheless she has evolved a habitation which compares favorably with any in the history of household decoration and arrangement. Miss Frances McDonald said in the closing lecture of the series conducted collaterally with the International Exposition of Art in Trade at the Jordan Marsh store.

"The old red dining room and the dark brown kitchen of our grandmother's day," Miss McDonald said, "are, we are happy to find, no more."

Yet the modern woman has become deft in taking small, sometimes dark rooms of city apartments and transforming them into distinctive and charming rooms. She takes advantage of all the opportunities at her command.

"The stores, the magazines and the newspapers are her school of interior decorating and she misses no classes."

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Exclusive Apparel for Misses and Women



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Ballibuntl—Bakow—Felt
Leghorn—Horseshair

\$15.00 AND UPWARDS

468 Boylston Street, Boston

REICH BELIEVES TIME OPPORTUNE FOR DISARMING

Dr. Stresemann Approves Poincare Speech—Faith in League of Nations

BERLIN—Although Dr. Gustav Stresemann bitterly complained of the slow progress made by the Preparatory Disarmament Committee at Geneva, in his speech at the banquet given by the foreign press here, he nevertheless expressed his firm conviction that the League of Nations after all would master this problem.

Thus once more his faith in the ultimate success of good which is his characteristic feature and which has stood him so well in many past crises, once more retained the upper hand in his thinking.

Dr. Stresemann also stated he agreed with certain parts of Raymond Poincare's recent speech, though he disagreed with the French premier's allusion to the Ruhr invasion, on the ground that it does nobody any good to refer continually to the past.

Dr. Stresemann Approves Especially M. Poincare's words about the misery which the war had brought on all nations, friends, foes and neutrals, met Dr. Stresemann's approval.

In fact, he read out the French Premier's words in French. This is the first time since the war that a German Minister of Foreign Affairs has openly agreed with M. Poincare, who hitherto has always been declared here as the bitterest enemy of Germany. This undoubtedly was a great step forward and is so regarded by the liberal press—the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag writes, "Dr. Stresemann offered M. Poincare

Second of a series of lectures on Folk Songs, auspices the Lowell Institute, 501 Boylston Street, 8.

Dinner, Ohio Wesleyan Alumni Association, Hotel Westminster, 8:30.

Practical Night, Independent Order of Foresters, 1000 Federal Hall, 7:30.

Illustrated talk on "The Golden Rule," auspices Girls City Club, Hotel Raleigh, 8:15.

Meeting of engineers and librarians to discuss engineering card index system, auspices the American Library Association, 7:45.

Dinner, Swimming Team, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University Club, 7:15.

Institute of Government sessions, auspices Massachusetts and Boston Leagues of Women, 7:30 and 8:00.

Women's Republican Club, 7:30.

Illustrated talk by Vilhelm Bjerknes, Arctic explorer, Boston City Club, concert, 7:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch, Dormitory, Fellowship Dinner, talk by Samuel Lindsay, Bates Hall, 7:15.

Young Men's Citizenship League, 7:15.

Annual vaudeville performance, Conservatory Club of the New England Conservatory of Music, Huntington Avenue, 8.

Public meeting, talk by the Rev. Nicholas Jose, bishop of the Unitarian Church of Hungary, Second Unitarian Church, Audubon Road, and Beacon Street, 8.

Members' Night, Highland Club, entertainment by the Central Club, Writ Roxbury Citizens Association, 8.

Current event talk by Miss Dorothy Harriet Avery, auspices Women's City Club, 6 Byron Street, 7:45.

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, Symphony Hall, 8:30.

Dinner, meeting, The Credit Men of Boston, Hotel Buckingham, 8:30.

Dinner, Suburban Bankers Association, Parker House, 8:30.

Musical Jordan Hall, 8:15—Carmela Impolito, violinist; Nicolas Bonin, pianist.

Stearns Hall, 8:15—Concert by Julia Warner, soprano, and Wilhelmina An-

his hand"—while the German national press attacks him for it.

Dr. Stresemann's outspoken criticism of the work of the Preparatory Disarmament Committee and his words that he believed the situation could be clarified sufficiently at the next meeting of the League of Nations to enable it to arrive at a definite decision regarding disarmament indicate that the German Government intends to take further steps in this matter before long.

First Step Feasible
Conditions today are far enough developed, Dr. Stresemann declared, to enable the nations to take the first step to disarm. Even if the world seemed further away than ever from disarmament, the League of Nations would not fail because it could not risk failure, he said.

Another problem which is foremost in the thoughts of the German people, namely, the evacuation of the Rhineland, might come about sooner than expected. Evacuation, he said, was linked up with the reparations question, and since the latter was not yet definitely solved, the evacuation problem was passing through a phase of stagnation. But a discussion regarding the settlement of the reparations problem has already set in and the final settlement is no longer far off.

MUSCLE SHOALS BILL PASSES COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON (P)—For the first time in the years that the Muscle Shoals problem has been before Congress the creation of a federal corporation has been declared in favor of Government operation of the vast properties in northern Alabama.

By a vote of 17 to 4, the committee approved the new Morin bill proposing the creation of a federal corporation charged with the operation of the properties for the manufacture of commercial fertilizers. The corporation also would be directed to keep the properties in such condition that nitrate production could be speeded up in time of war.

Naval and shipping experts appearing before Congressional committees have declared that either the Panama Canal must be enlarged or one through Nicaragua built. They have urged that work on either project be started at once, saying that by the time it can be completed the demand for increased accommodations will be overwhelming.

Most of the authorities advocate the Nicaragua plan in preference to enlarging the Panama waterway. They estimate that the former would cost less and afford greater security in time of war.

Mr. McKellar, one of the leading senatorial opponents of the Administration's intervention policy in Nicaragua, declares the building of the canal would divert Nicaraguan attention from war and internal dissension, turn "bandits into laborers and restore American prestige."

Payment for canal rights would enhance the now precarious Nicaraguan financial structure, he said.

The McKellar bill would appropriate \$10,000,000 for immediate use in making necessary surveys and in setting plans and preparations under way to begin actual work on the canal. He would finance actual construction by a \$200,000,000 issue of 8 per cent 30-year government bonds.

To Take Up Lenses
The measure authorizes the President to take up the perpetual lease for the waterway rights that the United States secured through the Bryan treaty, and to negotiate with Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras over their interests.

This accomplished the President would then be empowered to direct the Nicaragua Canal Commission to build a canal "from a point on the shore of the Caribbean Sea, near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Brito, on the Pacific Ocean."

The commission would include five members, appointed by the President with Senate approval, three of them skilled engineers, one an active or retired army officer and the fifth an active or retired naval officer.

Walter Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, chairman of the Senate

Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays, 10 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Admission to the Museum free.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4 with admission fee charged and on Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

For Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.

Jordan Marsh Company—Modern Decorative Art and Glass Paintings from the French Salon D'Automne, Through March 31.

R. C. Vose Galleries—Water colors of Italy by Dante Ricci; water colors of French seasons by Gordon Grant. Through April 7.

Doll & Richards Gallery—Water colors by Dodge Macknight. Through April 4.

Miscellaneous water colors, Etchings by Charles Emil Hill. Through April 10.

Grace Horne Gallery—Water colors by Evelyn K. Richmond. Sculptures by Mabel Gardner. Through March 31.

Children's Art Center—Easter exhibit. Through April 14.

Harlow and Howland—Pencil drawings by Marian Lane.

Boston City Club—Oils and water colors by Alice Roney Hardwick.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Elliot Enneking. Through April 1.

Malden Public Library—Paintings loaned by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller. Through April 10.

1883 1928

SPRING DISPLAY

MEN'S SUITS and TOP COATS

Including Our Importation of Burberrys English Coats

Colins & Fairbanks Co.

303 Washington Street
16 Bromfield Street
BOSTON

EARLY BUILDING OF NICARAGUAN CANAL PROPOSED

Definite Plan Offered in Senate—Urged as Help in Stopping Warfare

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Napoleon's dream of a canal through Nicaragua linking the Pacific and the Caribbean would be made a reality by a bill introduced in Congress by Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee.

Long advocated by the United States Navy and shipping interests as a defensive and commercial project of incalculable value, made possible by the Bryan Treaty with Nicaragua, and for almost two decades protected by American marines, the enterprise would be undertaken immediately under the McKellar measure.

Congress is deeply interested in the subject. American marine corps activities in Nicaragua during the last year and crowded conditions in the Panama Canal have focused widespread attention on the project.

Alternative Projects
Naval and shipping experts appearing before Congressional committees have declared that either the Panama Canal must be enlarged or one through Nicaragua built. They have urged that work on either project be started at once, saying that by the time it can be completed the demand for increased accommodations will be overwhelming.

Most of the authorities advocate the Nicaragua plan in preference to enlarging the Panama waterway. They estimate that the former would cost less and afford greater security in time of war.

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The commission would include five members, appointed by the President with Senate approval, three of them skilled engineers, one an active or retired army officer and the fifth an active or retired naval officer.

Walter Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, chairman of the Senate

Weather Predictions
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, followed by rain or snow late tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; increasing east and northeast winds.

Southern New England: Cloudy, followed by rain or snow beginning tonight or Friday; not much change in temperature; increasing northeast and east winds.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Friday; not much change in temperature; diminishing westerly winds becoming easterly and increasing Friday.

Official Temperatures
(1 a. m. Standard time, 16th meridian)
Albany 28
Atlantic City 28
Boston 28
Buffalo 28
Chicago 28
Cincinnati 28
Cleveland 28
Dallas 28
Denver 28
Detroit 28
Houston 28
Kansas City 28
Los Angeles 28
Miami 28
Memphis 28
Milwaukee 28
Minneapolis 28
New Orleans 28
New York 28
Philadelphia 28
Pittsburgh 28
Portland, Ore. 28
Portland, Me. 28
San Francisco 28
St. Louis 28
St. Paul 28
Seattle 28
Tampa 28
Washington 28

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 6:02 p. m.; Friday, 6:23 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 6:26 p. m.

Interoceanic Canals Committee, to which committee the bill was referred, announced that he would press the matter for early consideration. He has introduced a resolution calling for a new survey of the proposed Nicaraguan route and appropriating \$500,000 for the work.

Mr. McKellar, when chief of army engineers in 1925, informed Congress that the Nicaraguan canal would cost close to \$1,000,000,000. Had it been built at the time the Panama Canal was dug it could have been done for \$495,000,000 he said.

MOVE TO USE WASTE LANDS
(Continued from Page 1)

tial sources of pure water. Their immediate watersheds should be protected to prevent pollution.

Some Land Acquired
"Some of this land, particularly along the stream valleys and within the city of Philadelphia, has already been acquired for this purpose, especially in proximity to the more rapidly spreading cities where there are both the recreation needs of a dense population and the immediate danger of destruction of these natural park areas. The Regional Planning Federation believes that the public would be entirely justified in acquiring the land at once before further degradation has taken place."

Charles P. Mebus, of Glenside, Pa., is chairman of the park and public reservations committee, which is responsible for the report. Other members of the committee are Andrew W. Crawford, Philadelphia; W. Raymond Evans, Yeadon, Pa.; Edmund C. Hill, Trenton, N. J.; Albert Kelsey, Philadelphia; Edward R. Mack, Wilmington, Del.; Otto T. Mallory, Philadelphia; Joseph T. Wallworth, Camden, N. J.; George S. Webster, Philadelphia; Robert Wheelwright, Philadelphia; C. P. Wilber, Trenton, N. J.; and Russell V. Black, planning engineer of the federation.

It is the belief of Mr. Wilber, who is New Jersey State Forester, that his State may become self-supporting in its timber needs, provided steps are taken now to reforest available waste land.

Region of Natural Beauty
In emphasizing the desirability of proceeding with the parks and public reservations project, Colonel Wetherill issued this statement:

"No region was ever more originally blessed than the Tri-State District with natural beauty and livability. Upon its fertile soil forests flourished with a rare variety of trees and other plants. Half a hundred clear streams, alive with fish and so pure that the traveler might drop to his knees wherever his thirst overtaken him, flowed through the region with scarcely a square mile untouched by their waters."

"In line with parks and public reservations, the federation is studying the harmonious arrangement of highways, transportation on land, water and air, future water supply, flood control, sewage disposal and all factors to promote the physical well-being of the inhabitants of the region."

SUCCESS OF DRY ACT PUT UP TO WHITE HOUSE
FALL RIVER, Mass. (P)—"All sides are agreed that the next five years will largely determine the trend of prohibition," R. P. Hutton, state superintendent of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, said before the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, here.

"It is further agreed," he said, "that a President of determined hostility to the Eighteenth Amendment by his attitude and appointments could break down the law and a President of determined sympathy could largely break up the lawlessness. We have elected the prohibition principle to the Constitution. The present problem is to elect a prohibition administration to the White House."

SENATORS FIND NEXT MOVE ON COURT IS THEIRS
Foreign Relations Group Says President Cannot Act on Reservations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The next move in the World Court matter is up to the United States Senate and not to the President.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, taking under consideration the resolution introduced by Frederick H. Gillett (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, calling upon the President to continue his efforts to obtain acceptance of the American reservations for participation in the World Court, decided that the responsibility rested with the Senate and not the President.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the committee, and speaking for it, explained that as the situation now exists two modes of procedure are possible: either the foreign governments must accept the reservations as the Senate ratified them, or the Senate must modify the reservations in accordance with the suggestions of objecting governments.

Five governments, Albania, Cuba, Greece, Liberia and Luxembourg, have accepted the American reservations, Mr. Borah said. Ten nations have acknowledged receipt of them without taking any action, and 23 have raised specific and definite objections to Reservation V.

It is Mr. Borah's contention, approved by the committee, that before the Senate can ask the President to continue his correspondence with the other powers that it is up to the Senate to recall the court protocol and act upon the changes proposed by the objecting governments.

"No one can modify Article V except the Senate," Mr. Borah said. The Senate should either permit the President to conduct his business in accordance with his authority or it should assume responsibility to call back the protocol and make such modifications as it is willing to make."

Mr. Borah, although very much opposed to American entrance to the World Court, expressed his willingness to have the Senate reconsider the protocol. He declared, however,

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STATE RETAINS 48-HOUR LAW ON WORK OF WOMEN

Textile Unions Succeed in Opposition to Measure Manufacturers Urged

Limitation of hours of work for women under the 48-hour law in Massachusetts is safe from any modification during the term of the present Legislature, it was shown in the vote by which the House of Representatives rejected a bill to permit employment of women in textile mills between 6 and 10 p. m.

The chief argument of opponents of the measure was the charge that it would be an entering wedge for other legislation which would increase the number of hours per week for which women might be employed. Sponsors of the bill insisted it would leave the 48-hour law in full force and would only make it possible to employ two shifts of women workers. Coming from a successful passage through the Senate, the proposal met an adverse vote of 116 to 90 in the House.

Lobbying on Both Sides

In view of this action, a second measure, proposing to permit 78 hours of work per year by women beyond the limits of the 48-hour law, is conceded to have no chance of adoption and probably will be dropped.

The night work bill has been the subject of active lobbying and letter writing by interests on both sides. The day of the vote saw two groups of women and girl textile workers, more than a score in each group, lobbying on different sides of the proposal. From Taunton came 25 young women urging that they have the opportunity to work after 6 o'clock.

From Fall River and New Bedford, 28 women, many of whom had worked in the mills for years, urged that mothers ought not to be called from their homes and children in the evening to fill out the family purse.

Intended to Relieve Depression

Defeat of the bill was considered a victory for organized labor, since the textile unions opposed it uncompromisingly, and the Representatives from the larger textile cities voted almost without exception against it. The measure was sponsored by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts as a means of relieving depression in the New England cotton and woolen goods industries.

John Halliwell, Representative from New Bedford for years a textile worker, denied that lengthening the hours of work or increasing the employment of women and children is the way to bring prosperity to the industry. He declared if two shifts are needed, the mills should employ men on the night shift and women on the day shift. Miss Martha N. Brooks, Representative from Gloucester, was one of the 10 other speakers against the bill.

Speakers for the measure urged the points that all other industries in the State are permitted to employ women until 10 o'clock at night, and that the cotton industry needs the same opportunity in order to meet competition for orders for style goods that must be filled in short time.

D. L. & W. PETITIONED TO ELECTRIFY LINES

NEW YORK—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad has just been asked to electrify its local lines in New Jersey. A delegation representing 23 civic organizations of the northern part of the State has presented a petition to J. M. Davis, president. They pledged their aid in obtaining a 15 per cent increase in compensation.

Seventy-five miles of line would be included in the proposed electric zone, among them being the lines from Hoboken to Montclair, Dover and Bernardsville. The cost is estimated at \$13,000,000 if power was bought outside, or \$17,000,000 if the road erected its own plant.

EDUCATIONAL CENTER PLANNED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for development of a housing center for teachers and those of allied occupations to provide a community of intellectual and artistic atmosphere were revealed with replies to questions.

A Candy Feast

That's the way some one described my special Acquaintance Box of delicious home-made candy. Luscious chocolates, tasty caramels, wonderful pecan nougat rolls, rich mocha fudge. I make it all in my own kitchen from the choicest materials. \$1.00 postpaid. Agents wanted.

MRS. M. A. TOWNSEND
1388 East 19th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Roses

By Bobbink & Atkins

A revised edition of this catalogue, describing and pricing old favorites as well as modern novelties. Many varieties are shown in accurate colors; instructions are simplified; and sketches show planting steps, and how to secure the most flowers. Varieties are classified and arranged to make ordering easy. A copy will be mailed on request to those who intend to plant roses.

Roses for Spring Planting
Several hundred thousand two-year-old, low-budded, hardy-grown plants in several hundred varieties are ready to ship.

BOBBINK & ATKINS

Attn: Catalogue

Rutherford, New Jersey

HONOR STUDENTS LEAD ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE BOOKS

Grades Improve as Boy Advances in School, Princeton Finds

PRINCETON, N. J.—Two significant aspects of modern college activities, brought out in the announcement of the "high-standing list" of Princeton, show student leaders in extracurricular activities are also likely to win the highest grades, and that college students improve in general ranking as they attain to upper classes.

Indicative of this trend, the president of the Princeton Press Club, and Archibald S. Alexander, New York City, chairman of the Nassau Literary Magazine.

Showing how upper class men at Princeton improve in general ranking, the senior class is reported to have won 28 first general groups, highest obtainable grade at Princeton, while 128 are listed with second group averages. From the junior class 125 men are listed among the honor students, 110 sophomores and 75 freshmen.

WOMEN BECOME STRONGER UNIT IN WORLD WORK

Length of Service in Industry Gradually Increasing It Is Found

WASHINGTON—A few years ago the average length of service of a woman in industry was about five years. Now there is a swing toward increasing permanency. This is based upon information obtained by the women's bureau, Department of Labor.

It is particularly significant that three-fourths of the married women at work outside their homes should be forced to leave the family responsibilities during the years when they are most needed, said Miss Mary Anderson, director of the bureau, in an address before the Women's Democratic Club here.

FREE CHURCHMEN IN ANNUAL SESSION

Many Matters of Importance Discussed by Members

BRIDGINGTON, Eng.—While the convocation of the bishops and clergy of the Church of England is engaged in a final draft of the new prayer book at Westminster, the members of the National Free Church Council, in session here, discussed sacraments, disarmament, distress in the coal fields, housing, industrial co-operation and other important topics.

The Rev. Thomas Phillips, Central Baptist Church, Bloomsbury, was unanimously chosen president of the 1928 council.

A resolution moved by Dr. J. Scott Lidgett, Methodist, was carried unanimously and urged the Government to give its utmost support in the League of Nations to a policy of general disarmament, and take all possible steps to effect an agreement with the United States on naval limitation.

HUMOROUS ART EXHIBITED

MEXICO CITY—Mexico's youthful artists have come into their own, with the opening here of the First Exposition of Humorous Art. The exhibition consists of humorous interpretations of all things Mexican from street scenes to domestic life. Each youngster has been given a booth in which to place his work, whether it be a funny song, wood carving, cartoon or miniature statue. Most are caricatures exaggerated with comic characteristics.

MEXICO HAS CROP CALENDAR

MEXICO CITY—Calendars, with lists of crops suitable for planting each month and adequate instruction for cultivation, are being distributed by the Government to rural agricultural schools to students and farmers in each community as a means of increasing Mexico's agricultural output.

Demonstrates Student Versatility



H. CHAPMAN ROSE

AMPHIBIAN MOTORBOAT AN ICE "BARGE" ALSO

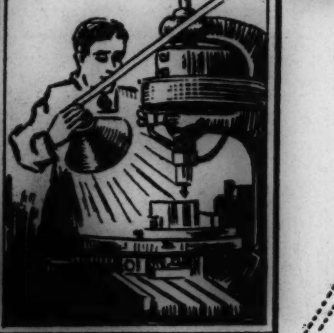
CHICAGO—A combination automobile and motorboat, that travels 40 miles an hour on land, 10 miles an hour in the water and five miles an hour running on wheels in shallow water, has been built here by George Powell Jr., who said it was ordered by the National Geographical Society for use in studying volcanoes in Alaska. The unique craft will travel over ice or snow, too.

It seats 12 persons and has sleeping quarters for four.

Students and chairmen of the six most respected extracurricular organizations and five varsity sports captains achieved honor ranking in their academic work last term. Instead of holding a lower standard in their classes because of their outside activities, a survey of the Princeton high-standing students shows those actively engaged in campus organizations have also attained high scholastic honors.

Among these students is H. Chapman Rose of Columbus, O., a senior, who, as chairman of the Princeton student council, chairman of the Daily Princetonian, member of the World Court Conference Committee, winner of the highest undergraduate award of the Pyne honor prize, and as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa,

Now Comes the Most Revolutionary Lighting Fixture Built!



Nothing comparable to the EDEN AUTOMATIC LIGHTING FIXTURE built. Its installation speeds work, cuts cost and increases production.

Beautifully finished in dark blue, white or mahogany color. Reasonably priced.



By snapping conveniently located lock switch, lamp shade with lamp and socket joint may be withdrawn with 60 inches of flexible cord running through telescopic arm. It's a marvelous machine shop, store, room, filing room, garage, print shop, workroom, etc., etc.

Saves Its Cost in a Few Months. Moderately Priced.

The Eden Automatic Lighting Fixture has No Nuts—No Bolts—No Screws to Adjust—Push it Where YOU Want It—It Stays Put—Also A Trouble Lamp

HERE is the fixture you have waited for. Rigid in construction, yet almost as flexible as the human arm. The only "self positioning" light built. Amazing in its adaptability. May be attached to any wall or ceiling surface by the simple driving of four screws. By means of a double swinging joint in attachment head (a most beautiful and perfect mechanism) and a double ball and socket at the reflector end, the light may be directed from any angle or direction desired. Its 11-foot telescopic extension makes possible directing the light to any point within a 22-foot hemisphere. No lubrication as movable parts are equipped with ball bearings. Only adjustment necessary a pull or a push. No tightening of clutches—push it where you want it—high or low, to right or left, it "stays put."

Many Uses

Ideal for factory machine shop, knitting mills, laundries, offices over stenographer or bookkeeper's desk, filing cabinet, architect's or engineer's drafting room, work room, etc., etc.

Distributors Wanted!

Open territory for EXCLUSIVE distributor, each from \$5,000 to \$10,000 yearly. Only a small investment of \$100.00 required for necessary stock. Factory to factory direct. We are building an organization of men through The Christian Science Monitor. If you wish to establish YOUR OWN BUSINESS, write today for FREE prospectus.—WE TELL YOU HOW.

Cuts Light Bills

The installation of the EDEN AUTOMATIC LIGHTING FIXTURE, reduces light bills by eliminating many unnecessary and wasteful fixtures. Here is the lighting fixture that will solve the most difficult lighting problem in office, factory or work room.

The Right Light at Correct Focus

Speeds Work, Cuts Costs, Increases Production. Manufacturers for more than a decade have been searching for just such a mechanically perfect lighting fixture. Everyone who has seen the EDEN AUTOMATIC LIGHTING FIXTURE, claims it to be one of the finest pieces of engineering work of its kind built. Here is the lamp that will cut your lighting bills by serving many purposes.

Also A Trouble Lamp

Disconnect the lamp and shade above the double ball socket by snapping a lock spring. Sixty inches of cord running through the telescopic extension and attached to the reel in the ceiling base, may then be withdrawn from maximum 11-foot extension. SEE ILLUSTRATION. Cord and lamp can't lay on the floor to get wet or dirty—reel takes up a push. Cord rolls up like a window shade but has no ratchets or pawls to get out of order. Can be drawn out and allowed to hang, and weight of shade, lamp and double socket joint hold it in position. Just tie up a few inches and it stays put. Reel equipped with ball bearings and controlled by triple spring tension. Fixture fully guaranteed.

MAIL COUPON FOR COMPLETE DATA

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I am very much interested in learning more about this revolutionary lighting fixture.

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☐ Please mail Distributors' Prospectus.
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WOMEN BECOME STRONGER UNIT IN WORLD WORK

Length of Service in Industry Gradually Increasing It Is Found

WASHINGTON—A few years ago the average length of service of a woman in industry was about five years. Now there is a swing toward increasing permanency. This is based upon information obtained by the women's bureau, Department of Labor.

It is particularly significant that three-fourths of the married women at work outside their homes should be forced to leave the family responsibilities during the years when they are most needed, said Miss Mary Anderson, director of the bureau, in an address before the Women's Democratic Club here.

"Women take employment young—when they leave school—and if they stop work to get married it is only for a short time before circumstances force them back to their jobs again. A whole set of new social problems is the result. Too many people blame the married woman who goes out of the home in this fashion, failing to realize that it is stark necessity that is making her do it."

"Very few women would choose to carry two jobs for the pleasure of doing it—to spend from 8 to 12 hours a day over a machine or work bench or office desk, and then go home to another stretch of labor over home duties that consume time which should be free for rest and recreation."

"It is just such problems as this,"

AUSTRALIA BARS NEGRO MUSICIANS

Jazz Band to Be Deported—Ban on Italians

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (AP)—"White Australia!" was the rallying cry today behind a widespread movement, fostered by William Hughes, former Premier, to bar Negroes and Italians from the Commonwealth and to stem the rising tide of immigration to this continent.

The exclusion movement took concrete form when the House of Representatives of New South Wales ordered the deportation of an American Negro jazz band known as "Sonny Clay's Plantation Orchestra."

Announcement of the deportation order by the New South Wales Minister of Home Territories was greeted with cheers in the Provincial Legislature. The deportation move left an issue before the authorities, who now are considering barring Negro artists from Australia.

Immigration policies were attacked by Mr. Hughes with sharp words in demanding "a British white Australia."

"Italians are coming into this country at the rate of 300 monthly," he said. "To whom does this country belong? To us or to Mussolini? We colonized this country, and it is for us to develop it along our own lines, without dictation from anybody overseas."

Humble Posies Vie With Greens That Bloom in the Spring Tra La

Artichoke Boasts of Belonging to Aster Family, but Spinach Admits Being a Commoner—"Cuke" and Blushing Tomato Repose in State

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A host of handsome spring vegetables, headed by artichokes, are aligning themselves to prove that a flower show such as that recently held here, even though it be the best of the year, can have no dimming effect on the glory of the finest vegetable event of the season. According to official market reports, this is an outstanding week for greenstuffs.

Artichokes, quite naturally, are pleading for first place in this competition, not only because they, as members of the aster family, combine beauty with flavor, but because their quality is particularly good right now.

Asparagus is demanding attention for a humbler reason. It is making no pretensions toward art or rarity. It is cheap and plentiful. In fact, it has been tagged as "one of the real bargains of the week," and is expected in increasing shipments from California within a few days.

There are comely assortments of Brussels sprouts, lettuce and green peas that are said to vie in sweetness with certain distant relatives of their family exhibited at the flower show. Another entry not to be overlooked is the broccoli, known to the plain spoken as cauliflower. But while many vegetables are reasonably priced and plentiful, the prize for the vegetable that is most typically "by the people and for the people," should go to Texas spinach. Anyone who can buy vegetables at all can buy spinach now.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Not as much can be said of tomatoes, hothouse cucumbers, string beans and sweet potatoes. These are temporarily in the "show-window" class. But fairly open to the public that purchases as well as admires, are dandelion greens, eggplant and summer squash.

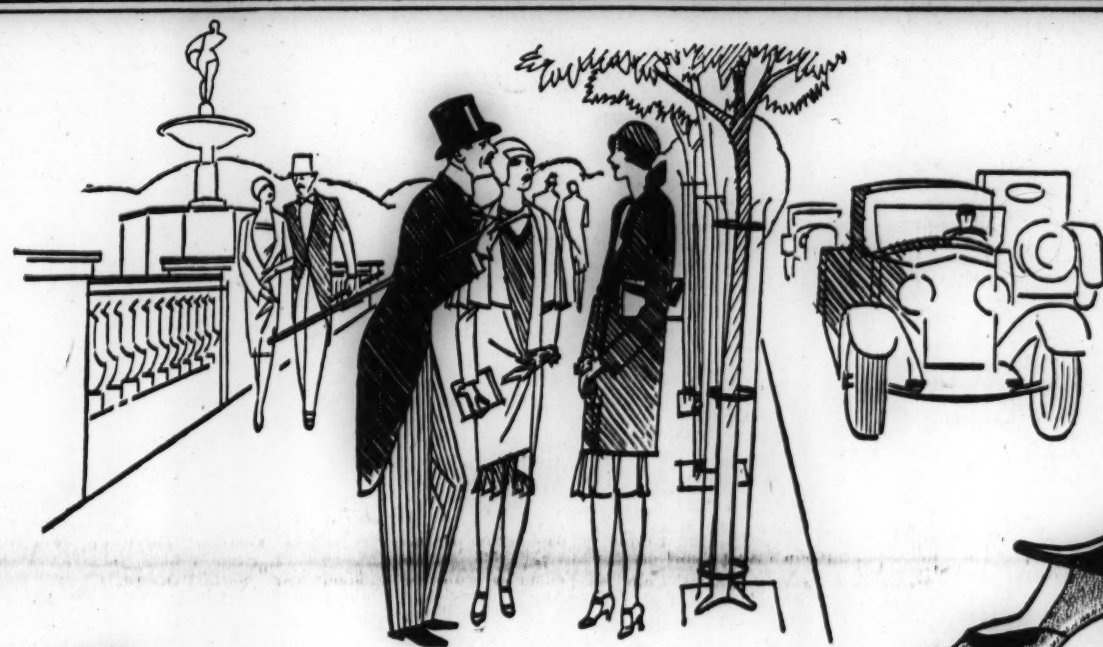
CHICAGO (AP)—It is officially suggested that "early strawberries may be nearly twice as plentiful as last spring."

Reports from the Government Bureau of Agriculture Economics add this: "The strawberry crop in Louisiana is forecast at nearly 37,000,000 quarts, compared with 17,000,000 last year. Heavier production is accounted for by heavier indicated yield per acre, which is twice the yield harvested in 1927."

Increases are forecast, too, in other early states, Alabama, Texas and Mississippi, with the Texas output almost doubled.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC GAINS ON AIR LINES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Heavy increase in airplane passenger traffic here has brought announcement of regular passenger service between this city and Chicago by the Robertson Aircraft Corporation. The service is to open April 1. Stops will be made at Springfield and Peoria, Ill., en route. Rates have been fixed at \$10 to Springfield, \$15 to Peoria, and \$30 to Chicago. The round trip to Chicago will be \$50, good for 15 days.



The feet that wear these SMART SPRING STYLES will be comfortable, too

Fashion's gaze turns towards the feminine again. In shoes as well as other wearables.

And while our designers were adding those little niceties of touch to shoes gracious and feminine, they were also thinking about the folks who'd wear them.

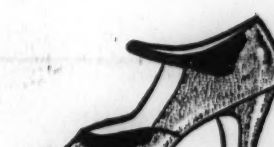
So they made them comfortable. They extended the range of sizes and widths far beyond what is usually expected in shoes of such modish conception. Fitted by Coward experts, every woman who desires can wear the shoe she likes best in as great comfort as though she were choosing it for that feature alone.

The Coward Shoe

Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

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37 WEST 47TH ST., NEW YORK
WEST AND MASON STS., BOSTON

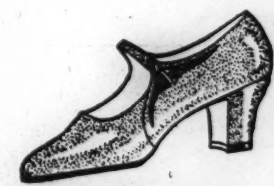
Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.—WEAF



Honey beige kid with lizard trimmings; gray beige or patent leather.



Patent leather, honey beige kid or golden brown kid.



Brown kid with lizard insert; also in black calf, tan calf or patent leather.



Honey beige kid quarter with natural snake vamp and heel or gray suede with similar vamp and heel.



Patent leather or black suede, step-in with cut steel buckle.



Patent leather with Python snake insertion.

WORKING FARMS BY APPRENTICES IN AUSTRALIA

Adelaide Government Re-
vives System of Bringing
Boys From United Kingdom

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The revival of the system of importing farm apprentices from England by the Liberal Government has been followed by the arrival in Adelaide of four large groups of agricultural apprentices, every boy having already found employment. The system had been abandoned three years ago by the then Labor Government on the ground that there was no real demand for this class of labor.

Throughout Australia the Labor Party has been consistently hostile to immigration. It is claimed that the ranks of the unemployed are likely to be increased thereby, and that provision ought first to be made for Australian labor. Wages paid to the apprentices, it is also complained, were not sufficient, and conditions governing their employment were not satisfactory. The Labor Party contended that the boys were leaving their occupations, and drifting to the cities, and that they were being brought away from their homes at too early an age.

Some of these arguments are doubtless without foundation. Under the new scheme the wages have been increased, and better conditions have been introduced. Attention is being paid to the social welfare of the apprentices, who come 12,000 miles away from their homes at, probably, the most impressive age, and closer supervision is exercised. Local committees are appointed to see that the employers and the apprentices respectively carry out their part of the agreement.

In accordance with the "Big Brother movement," leading citizens meet the apprentices on their arrival in Adelaide. Many employers travel to the city and are introduced to the boys. They have, and anchor together, a Government representative presiding. Usually a prominent public man offers a cordial welcome to the apprentices. Thus the first impressions of the newcomers are happily formed.

The average lad from England has proved the right type—industrious, honest and ambitious. The percentage of failures has been very slight. Some of the British apprentices have already excellent bank balances.

Every lad is nominated for a job before he leaves London, and there is always a waiting list of employers. The Government is careful not to keep the boys in the city a moment longer than is necessary. The usual procedure is to entrain them for their destinations the morning after arrival from England. Only one night is spent in the capital; in some instances, merely a few hours. The whole system is now organized in a manner that speaks of permanency, and it is expected that some time in the future the boys will be brought from England to engage in farm work.

UKRAINE UNIVERSITY FOR RUSSIAN REFUGEES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRAGUE—The Ukrainian refugees in Czechoslovakia form a compact student body, who have for some years had their own institutions of learning, run by their own professors, quite distinct from the corresponding Czechoslovak institutions. The Ukrainian University in Prague, the Pedagogical Institute, and the Ukrainian Agricultural College were acknowledged by the Czech au-

thorities, and their students subsidized by them, as in the case of the Russian refugees; but it was not until Jan. 1 last that they were taken over by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Education for organization purposes.

Two important cultural societies have been formed in connection with this university, one legal and the other philological, through the activities of which collective works of Ukrainian intellectual leaders of the present time are published. In 1925 a special jubilee publication was issued by them in honor of President Masaryk. Another in preparation deals with the findings of the Ukrainian Scientific Congress in Prague in 1925.

PORT OF LONDON ACTIVITY GROWS

Economies Made in Work-
ing Expenses Without
Affecting Workers' Pay

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—In reviewing the activities of the Port of London for the years 1924-27, Lord Ritchie, the chairman of the Port of London Authority, said that the tonnage going in and out of the port had risen from 45,392,649 tons in 1924, to 52,576,755 tons in 1927. For the 10 months ending January, 1928, the total tonnage entering the wet docks was 13,085,171, the highest figure for such a period in the history of the docks.

The Authority had introduced reductions in certain charges which had been done without affecting the rate of pay to labor, but by economies effected in working expenses. Lord Ritchie spoke of some of the vast amount of work which had been carried out by the maintenance committee during the past three years. The task of maintaining and bringing up to date the property of old dock companies which had been taken over in 1909 and which had suffered neglect during the war had been a long and costly business.

This had not been taken properly in hand till 1924, but things were now getting into a state of first-class physical efficiency, which would be reflected in the more rapid and economic handling of vessels, to the benefit of shipowner and merchant. The river had been deepened for 42 of the 49½ miles from the Nore Lightship to London Bridge, and the wreck-raising service had removed 149 vessels from the river during the three years.

BOMBAY USES MUSEUM TO EDUCATE CHILDREN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—A series of nature study classes has been inaugurated by the Bombay Natural History Society at the Prince of Wales Museum for the benefit of the school children of this city so that the museum may be able to take a more direct and more active share in educational work. A special lecturer demonstrates and lectures to parties of school children, using the material the museum possesses to illustrate his talks.

The object of the museum lecture service, as it is pointed out, is a means to an end, not an end in itself. It does not aim at making "scientists out of the children." Its object is to plant the seeds of desire for knowledge, to give the child a saner outlook and a better understanding of life. With the co-operation of the Educational Department of the Government, the society hopes to extend this work so as to take in all the secondary schools in Bombay.

"Islands" May Be Planted in Atlantic and Pacific 500 Miles Apart

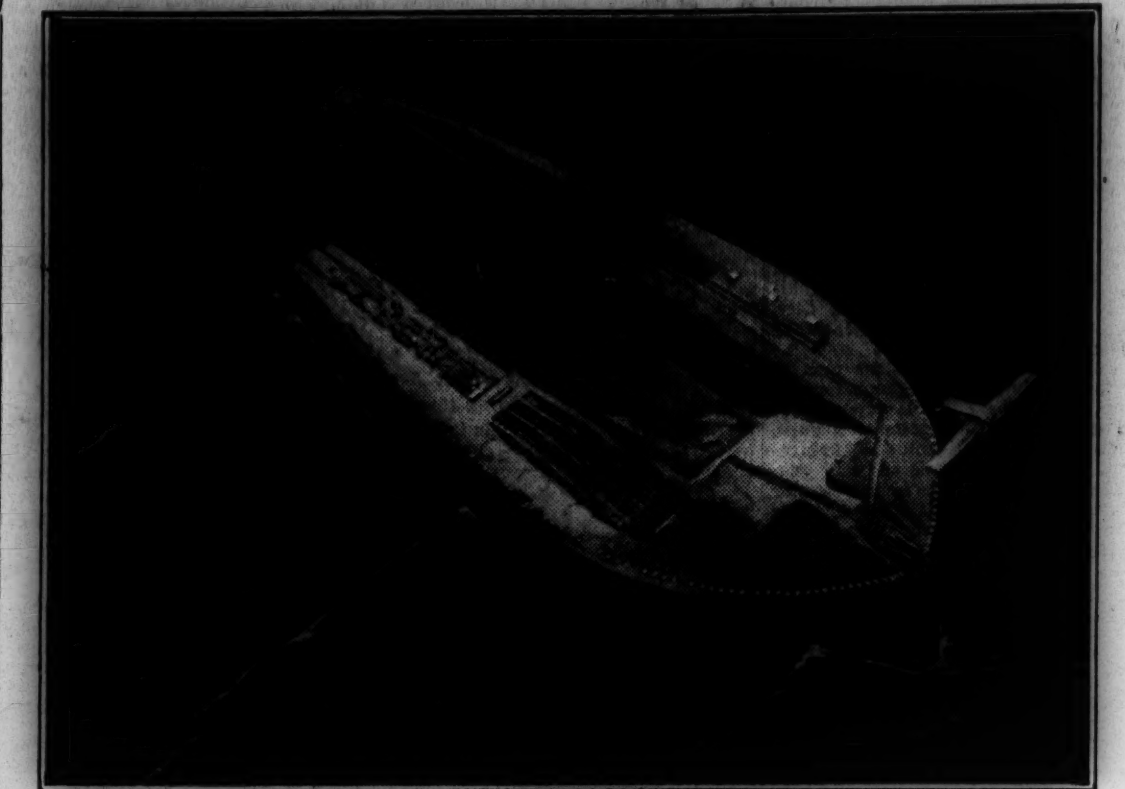


Photo by F. M. Smith, Paris (Reproduced by Permission of Architect)
THE NEWEST AID TO OCEAN TRAVEL.
Improved Type of Craft Designed by a French Architect, Which He Hopes Will Be Built and Placed at Intervals Across Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is an Elaboration of That Brought Out in 1924. M. Deffrasse Claims His Structure Can Withstand the Force of Wind and Waves Four Times as Strong as Anything Yet Known on Atlantic. Hangar Space of 11,000 Square Meters Will Be Provided, and Up-to-date Hotel Will Minister to Needs of Travelers.

Improved 'Floating Island' Seen in Paris Chamber of Commerce

Inventor Would Station Craft Across Oceans as Air-
plane Bases, 500 Miles Apart—165-Room Hotel,
Tennis Courts, Bathing Houses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—The question of "floating islands" across the oceans as landing bases for planes has been revived here, owing to an exhibition in the Chamber of Commerce of a model and plan of such an island. It is really not an island at all, though given that happy name. It is actually a "wet dock." If this expression can be coined, having in mind the floating dry dock used for steamers.

The French scheme takes the form of a huge concrete, scalloped-out structure built like a barge, except it has no stern, sea water entering freely at this end and continuing up the length of the strange craft practically to the bow. The architect is Henri Deffrasse, the same who in 1924 came out with similar designs. He hopes to find a sympathetic circle in America prepared to back the construction of these 112,000,000 bases.

Improvements Made
The main difference between the 1924 and the 1928 drawings of M. Deffrasse lies in the fact that the latter takes into account the rising into the air of the mammoth flying boats envisaged in the future. The basis of the former design has been enlarged so that small flying planes can rise easily within the run of about a quarter of a mile. Heavier flying boats are to be pulled up a sloping platform to a level space at the top of the bow and sent down a track to the end of the port side of the dock. Motors will then give impetus to the flying craft as it advances into the wind along this track. If the run is not enough or the engines of the plane are not functioning properly, brakes will stop the forward movement within the final 50 yards. The idea is somewhat like the present catapulting of airplanes from warships.

M. Deffrasse claims his structure can withstand the force of waves and wind four times as powerful as anything yet known on the Atlantic. Two motors developing 25,000 horsepower will keep the head of this 2,587,000-ton sea base into the wind and also keep it geographically where it should be in Atlantic or Pacific. In one of the long wings of his dock there is space for 11,000 square meters of hangars for the machines, and he has made room on

the other side for a hotel large enough to contain 165 rooms.

A Novel Week-End
A day or two in mid-Atlantic may become a popular way of spending a week-end, to M. Deffrasse's way of thinking. He has pictured, besides the hotel rooms and restaurants, two tennis courts, and, of course, bathing houses and a proper place to descend into the magnificent swimming pool.

There would be a seaplane base at New York, another near Newfoundland, and a third at Brest, the extreme northwestern port of France. Between Newfoundland and Brest M. Deffrasse has placed in his diagram three of his floating wet docks, separated one from another by some 500 miles. Between Dakar (Senegal) and Natal (Brazil) he sees one

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Japan, for a Passenger Liner, the Chieftain Maru, the keel of which has been laid in Yokohama dockyards.

The vessel has a length of 880 feet, a width of 74 feet, and a depth of 18 feet. The displacement will be 32,000 tons, and the speed 18 knots.

The Diesel motors now under construction in Copenhagen consist of two four-stroke double-driving motors, with twin screws. The vessel will be equipped with every luxury and is to ply between Japan and the west coast of America, especially Seattle and San Francisco. One of the chief characteristics about it is the single low funnel, the style of which is much in use at present, as it gives more room on the decks for passengers, than those with three or four funnels.

JAPAN CHIEF BIDDER FOR BRISBANE WOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRISBANE, Queens.—At the fourth series of Brisbane wool sales, 46,000 bales were cleared. Scoured wool reached 47½d., and greasy 30½d. The market closed keen and strong, and compared with the prices obtained in the December series, super wools were from par to 5 per cent higher, and other sorts from 5 per cent to 10 per cent higher.

The Japanese dominated the market, buying with zest and confidence. France and Germany were also keen buyers, and Italy and Russia secured some good ones. The Yorkshire element was also in evidence when lines especially suited to Bradford were offered.

BRITISH SALESMEN SEEK CANADIAN TRADE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A party representing the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association of Great Britain will visit Canada in April with a view to developing markets there for British products. Visitors are to be paid to Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec and Winnipeg, necessitating a rail journey of over 3000 miles, and to keep the delegation in touch with market reports and current news the Canadian National Railway will provide special cars equipped with wireless. The party will study tariff regulations, American competition, and the special requirements of the Canadian market.

DANES TO BUILD JAPAN TWO DIESEL MOTORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—A large Diesel motor contract has been arranged whereby Burmeister & Wain of Copenhagen will deliver motors to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company in

NEW YORK CITY
Mary Oving
is showing a beautiful line of new flowered Spring ensembles. Plain silk coats also. Kaisha Coats with silk dresses and lining to match. Silk and sport dresses for all occasions from \$15.75 and up.
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THE new ideas of fashion with the old idea of comfort for which Jantzen's shoes have been famed for over sixty years. Available in three widths of measurements at the heel.
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WHOLESALE FURRIERS
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Established 21 Years
SILVER FOX \$100 and up
CRONE FOX 75 and up
POINTED FOX 40 and up
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Fur and Blue
Natural and Dyed.
One-Half Price Coat Sale continues during all of March.
For small deposits we will store coats until the Fall.
Specialize in Remodeling. Old Furs Made to Look Like New.
TEL. LONGACRE 0961

NEW YORK CITY
The Christian Science Monitor
370 MADISON AVENUE

Impregnable Castle of the Taiko May Soon Be Restored by Osakans

Fortress of the "Napoleon of Japan" With Its Winged
Pagoda-Like Roofs May Revive Its Medieval
Grandeur in Honor of Enthronement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO—The remarkable "Castle of the Taiko" at Osaka is to be restored in part by the Osaka Municipal Government if the consent of the War Office can be obtained, in commemoration of the enthronement of the Emperor next November.

The Taiko, often dubbed the Napoleon of Japan, erected the most impregnable castle-fortress known to medieval Japan on a high hill overlooking the city of Osaka. The Tokugawa Shoguns, successors to his power as de facto rulers of the Empire, destroyed the castle buildings during a subsequent civil war, and they have never been restored.

The walls, bastions, moats and other means of defense were not, however, destroyed. These walls consist of stones so enormous that the work, considering the primitive machinery available, has been rated as one of the wonders of the world.

Within the walls were numerous buildings, many of them of high timber coated with plaster and roofed with tiles. The main watch tower rose to a height of seven stories, its winged roofs, somewhat like those of a pagoda, making it a structure of dignity and beauty. It is this tower which will be restored.

Prior to the coming of Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch to Japan in the sixteenth century, Japanese buildings were of the simplest type. The Europeans brought firearms with them, necessitating more solid construction for castles in a land of almost constant civil warfare. Building ideas were likewise borrowed from their European visitors by the Japanese, but architecturally the influence of

ancient China prevailed. The result was the erection of castles of great artistic beauty.

A number of these castles still survive, the most noted being those at Nagoya and Himeji. The main palace in Tokyo was formerly the castle-home of the Tokugawa Shoguns, but it was never completed.

The large expense of ground enclosed by the moats and walls of the castle at Osaka is to be made into a public park.

STUDYING CHINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO—Japanese interested in China have organized a non-official society, the object of which will be to study the situation in China and offer advice thereon to the Government and to business interests dealing in foreign trade. It is understood that the society opposes the Chinese policy both the Minseito and the Seiyukai.

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The Tribune
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"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

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2000 Carnegie Ave., Far Rockaway, Long Island
Main Office:
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Ready for Draping. Birchwood. Unfinished.
\$21.50 Stool \$7.00
Also made 48" with 7 drawers, \$35.00
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where a complete list of local and national advertisers is kept. These advertisers are indexed by name and by the type of goods which they sell. The Monitor can frequently facilitate your shopping by referring you promptly to a place which will meet your needs.

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"Plan Your Trip With Monitor Advertisers"

The Christian Science Monitor
370 MADISON AVENUE

HOLLAND HELPS LANDLORD WHO REMOVES SLUMS

Nation Subsidizes Better
Homes—Center of Modern-
ist Architecture

Outstanding achievements in better housing and some novel trends in architecture in Europe and the United States are being reported for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in a series of daily articles, of which the following is the fourth.

THE HAGUE—The Bourse designed by Dr. J. P. Berlage in Amsterdam and completed about 1900, marks a new era in modern Dutch architecture. Dr. Berlage expounded and illustrated the thesis that every period in history must have its own style, and that the exterior of a building should reflect its inward purpose.

According to this view, which he demonstrated, to some extent, in the Bourse, but even more in his most recent work, First Church of Christ, Scientist, at The Hague, ornamentation takes a secondary place. It is not something necessary to the outside, but is only permissible as the logical outcome of the structure itself.

At first these views were ridiculed and pronounced revolutionary. However, it is largely because of them that the architecture of Holland is now in a state of development, unsurpassed in any country.

Amsterdam Center
It was not without significance that in 1927 the great International Congress of Architecture was held at Amsterdam. In fact, the Dutch capital is one of the most remarkable centers in the world for novel forms of building, striking application of new materials and daring color schemes.

The Amsterdam school was founded about 1914 by Michel de Klerk, Johannes van der Mey, and Piet Kramer. When after 1918, building, which had almost ceased during the war, could be resumed, this school, aided by the liberal and wise policy of the Amsterdam municipality, was able freely to spread its wings. Nowhere it is so widely recognized, and its influence is no longer limited to Holland.

In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Piet Kramer pointed out that the Amsterdam school is grounded upon the Berlage doctrine of unity of purpose and form, but is increasingly deviating from it. While accuracy and reasoning characterize Dr. Berlage and his following, the Amsterdam builders stress intuition. This trend has brought a certain joyousness and fancifulness into their work, and more ornamentation.

While Amsterdam, capital of Holland, is the center of one group of young architects, Rotterdam, Holland's greatest commercial city is the home of another school. Here J. J. P. Oud, director of public works, is the chief exponent of doctrines which are more nearly in accord with the Berlage conception. The purpose of each structure must be directly understandable from the outside and the building must express a subjective sense of beauty.

There are, of course, many other excellent and original architects in this country, but it is not possible here to touch on all.

Progress Since the War

Since the war much money has been spent by state and municipalities, especially in the big cities, to remedy the shortage of workmen's dwellings, and results have been gratifying. Normal conditions—that is, building by private enterprise without state aid—have, as a rule, been restored. In big cities there are already a considerable number of vacant dwellings.

Nevertheless, the Government still finds it necessary to encourage the building of modest dwellings by loans to municipalities and building societies.

Money is also provided by the Government for the demolition of slums, temporary dwellings and other undesirable residences. Persons living under undesirable conditions can obtain a subsidy of 600 florins toward a new house, provided they remain in it for at least 15 years, and the old dwelling is demolished.

The last abnormal renting conditions were eliminated in July, 1927, when the so-called House Rent Act was repealed. This act limited rentals to 150 per cent of the 1913 average. The fact that rents have not risen to any appreciable extent since its repeal is another proof of the return of sound conditions.

PHILADELPHIA WINS AWARD

WASHINGTON (AP)—The City of Philadelphia has won the award of the grand prize in the 1927 fire waste prevention contest conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Fire Waste Council.

Modern Dutch Buildings Designed to Express Their Purpose—Can You Guess It?



CLOTHES DESIGN PATENTS SOUGHT

Question of Registration
Important to Molders of
Fashion's Decrees

WASHINGTON—Registration of designs is a matter of importance to makers of fashion and to the clothing industry in its various branches.

Representatives of the American Bar Association and of the patent law associations appearing before the House Committee on Patents supported the Vestal bill providing for copyright registration of design on condition that it be amended by clarifying language as agreed upon by the association.

Retail merchants have opposed it on the grounds that it would increase cost of distribution of commodities, especially wearing apparel, and that the price would in turn be higher for the consumer.

Henry D. Williams of New York, vice-president of the patent law section, American Bar Association, said that the existing law entails too great expense and delay in obtaining design patents and that many patents prove worthless as a protection against imitation. The proposed bill, he said, would encourage the art of industrial design.

Low Hahn, managing director of the National Retail Dry Goods Merchants Association, said that his organization was concerned with the cost of distribution. The Paris customers would control the women's wearing apparel market if foreign design copyrights could be registered in the United States, within six months after being issued abroad as provided in the measure, Mr. Hahn said.

TEACH ILLITERATES NEW PLAN IN SOUTH

North Carolina Movement to
Reach 200,000 Adults

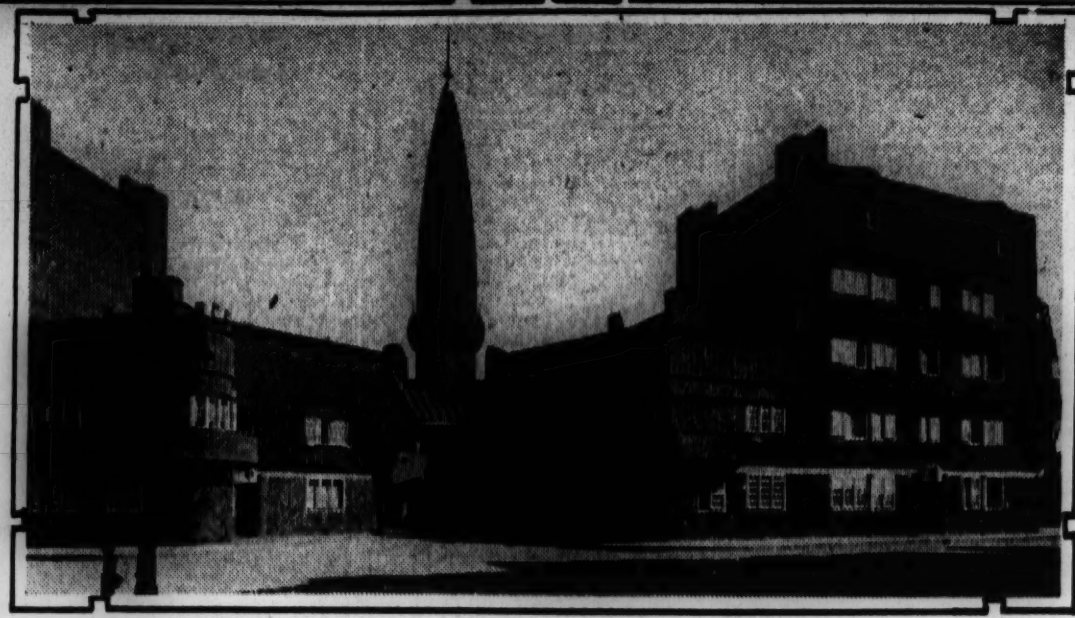
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—A new educational movement for North Carolina, which came into being with the adoption in Raleigh of a plan to educate the 200,000 illiterate adults in the state, was the result of a visit to the Governor and the Department of Education by a group of adult students from the Buncombe County Community schools, who, with their teacher, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morris, of Asheville and supervisor of schools for the county, went to the state capital to tell Governor McLean what it meant to them to be able to read and write.

Mrs. Morris' plan, which provides a definite and practical program for a campaign for adult education, was adopted by the Governor and Department of Education at a conference following the visit of grown-up students, and a special commission will shortly be named by the Governor to make a survey of illiteracy conditions in North Carolina and to determine ways and means of reaching adults with night schools.

NORTH CAROLINA FINDS INTEREST IN FORESTRY

RALEIGH, N. C.—Reforestation in North Carolina is steadily growing, said H. M. Curran, forester for the State Department of Agriculture, who reports that the Champion Paper Company of Canton is providing young trees for those who want them.

"We have planted more than 5000 pine trees around Winston-Salem, 1000 on the State Test Farm at Statesville, and we are now preparing to plant another 1000 on the Test Farm at Oxford," said Mr. Curran. "I am informed that preparations are being made to plant 1,000,000 trees on a 1000-acre tract in the Sand Hill section of North Carolina."



Above, Left to Right—School at Hilversum, Designed by W. M. Dudok (© C. A. Deul); Houses at The Hook of Holland, Designed by J. J. P. Oud.
Below—Apartment Houses at Amsterdam, Designed by M. de Klerk (© Wondingdienst).

One Little Letter May Halt Congressional Record Plan

Privilege of Revision Strikes a Snag Because
One Member Changed a Tense

WASHINGTON—The privilege of members of Congress to "revise remarks" in the Congressional Record received a sharp rap over the knuckles in a recent ruling of the Speaker.

This privilege has permitted a member to check back over his remarks with the right to insert a word here and delete a phrase there till the revised statement resembled what the speaker would wish to have said rather than what he did say. The same privilege permits insertion here and there along the path of oratory of bracketed expressions of approval ("applause") and the like.

And finally, the further privilege is extended of permitting members to "extend remarks" and, without any break in the placid print of the Congressional Record, to add several pages, for the benefit of constituents back home, to the three or four paragraphs they have actually had time to say on the floor.

At any rate, Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House, has set a precedent which corrects some abuses and is likely to take its place in American parliamentary tradition, so far as the House is concerned, for good. In the first place, Mr. Longworth rules that a member may not hereafter "revise" remarks made in a colloquy without the consent and approval of the other members in the discussion. In the past some "revisions" were of so devious a character that it gave the reviser all the better of the argument. In the second place the Speaker once more lays down the rule that

members sensed a forthcoming change with precedent. Mr. Longworth gave a sympathetic reception.

John J. Casey (D.), Representative from Tennessee, full of sorrow over a recent incident, rose to give a case in point of how a change in tensess had baffled him. Mr. Casey had engaged another member in dispute, which had ended when the latter declared, as Mr. Casey supposed, that he "believed" that he had done the right to do what he had done; and the next tense deceived Mr. Casey into supposing that his opponent had changed his opinion. "I took it as an admission on his part," he declared.

What was Mr. Casey's surprise on reading the revised remarks to find the little letter "d" omitted. The record confronted him with the statement of his adversary.

"I believe that I was entirely within the rules,"

The absence of that little letter may change the course of parliamentary history in America; at least Mr. Longworth has set a precedent for stricter care in the future, likely to be upheld by successors in his office.

Spring Novelties and Dress Accessories

for the dainty woman will be unusually attractive this year, and we invite your inspection before buying elsewhere.

Gloves you will need, 1.00 to 2.00 for "Chamoisette," 2.50 to 4.50 for Kid. Handkerchiefs also from 25c to 2.00 each.

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Next to Mendel's Restaurant

BOXING LAW REPEAL SOUGHT

California Federation of
Churches Launch a Cam-
paign Throughout State

LOS ANGELES—A state-wide movement against the prize ring in California has been launched recently, and a portion of the press has joined with religious groups in seeking repeal of present boxing law.

An initiative petition has been drawn by attorneys for the California State Church Federation which has as its object the placing of a proposition for repeal of the "boxing and wrestling contests law" on the Nov. 6 ballot.

Initiative petitions are being sent by the federation to approximately 2000 pastors throughout the State with the expectation that they will secure at least 100,000 signatures, necessary to gain a place on the ballot for the repeal measure.

Many men and women prominent in the affairs of California have publicly endorsed the campaign against the boxing law.

MAINE ELECTRIC RATES CUT
AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—A new rate schedule calling for a reduction of more than 10 per cent in electric rates for its eastern division has been filed by the Maine Central Power Company.

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Manager Form of Government Rests on Municipal Utilities

Gas, Electric and Water Supply Systems Must
Show Profit, Hamilton, O., Officials Say

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAMILTON, O.—How to convert municipal ownership and operation of the gas, electric and water supply systems here from apparent failure to a profitable enterprise is the problem to which this city's government has dedicated its efforts. And upon its success in finding a practical solution of the problem many observers believe will depend the permanence of the proportionally elected council-manager form of government for Hamilton's 50,000 people.

"The successful struggle of the charter government against tremendous odds which it now faces will prove one of the outstanding triumphs of the new form of government in this city," said Mayor Raymond H. Burke, former Miami University professor and a leader in drafting the new charter.

Mayor Burke and Russell P. Price, \$10,000 a year city manager, and a council of prominent business and professional men, are attempting to organize municipal functions so they will win the support of public opinion here.

Practical Results Wanted
The new administration is getting under way conscious of the small majority with which the city manager plan was carried after an aggressive campaign in its behalf. It is realized that practical results will tell the biggest story when the voters go again to the polls, as opponents are keeping their case constantly before the public by suits threatening the legality of the present administration.

Hamilton, it should be pointed out, is one of the comparatively few American cities which have municipally owned and operated water, gas and electric systems. And according to city officials, the utilities here were taken over by the new administration in "deplorable condition." Another handicap in making ends meet financially is a decrease of

\$114,000 in the funds to be received from general taxes, due to a horizontal decrease in the tax duplicate of 15 per cent and to the rate limitations fixed by Ohio statute.

Hamilton's utilities can be operated at "handsome" profits," Mr. Price firmly believes. A competing private service corporation has made an attractive offer for purchase or lease of these municipal properties and Mayor Burke added that as a result the outcome of the "last stand" of the city to make a success of the utilities is being closely watched.

Building Power Plant
With this powerful corporation as a competitor, Hamilton finds itself with one electric plant and another worth \$750,000 now being completed. While the power now is inadequate to serve the city and current to meet peak demand is purchased from the rival concern, the opening of the new plant will result in an oversupply. This will necessitate the city entering the electric utilities field as an aggressive corporation to dispose of the surplus current and show a profit on the investment, according to Mr. Price.

The city has a gas distribution system, buying a mixed gas and reselling it to consumers. The condition of this system, however, is said to demand immediate attention. Some of the mains were laid 30 years ago, the city manager pointed out. In 1913 a great flood swept the Miami River valley. The soil was disturbed enough to permit sagging of pipes, and joints began to leak. The condition has become aggravated, Mr. Price declared, until today approximately a third of the gas bought is lost through leakage.

By a 4 to 1 vote, the citizens in November decided not to relinquish the gas utility, though the city is in debt \$175,000 for gas purchased and lost through loose joints in mains. The leakage continues and the debt for gas is piling up, it is pointed out.

NEW YORK CITY

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AMERICAN PLAN FOR COMPUTING IDLE ASSAILED

Unemployment Figures Said to Be Guesswork as Result of Slack System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—The question of the number of unemployed in the United States is too important to be made the sport of politics, or to be left in obscurity resulting from incomplete figures.

This is the universal opinion among the statisticians as to whether there are only 1,874,000 idle as stated by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, or 4,000,000, as charged by Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York.

Meanwhile the resulting publicity has shown methods of collecting data that in America lag far behind similar work in foreign countries. The Government employs only nine clerks to prepare its unemployment data in two rooms in a division of the Labor Department.

Analysis of the report submitted through Mr. Davis by Elbert H. Stewart, former head of the statistical division, shows the figures based on the minimum of evidence. Seven states, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, New York, Illinois, California, Maryland and Massachusetts, now make independent employment surveys and, according to Mr. Stewart, some spend four times the sum apiece that the United States Government spends.

Demand is made by business men and workers alike that increased appropriation be made to permit the Government to present monthly, or at least quarterly, reports on unemployment. There is no better way to nip incipient rumors of hard times, it is claimed, than to publish authoritative figures.

Periods of financial stress are brought about by mass ignorance of true conditions, it is shown, and if for no other reason than that of self-protection, the United States should take its place in this branch of social legislation with Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, France, Finland, Holland, Switzerland, Hungary, Norway, Australia and Canada.

While figures gathered for the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics are probably the best available, even friends admit many gaps in estimates exist through lack of funds and machinery to collect information. These gaps are filled by "inspired guesswork."

The bureau based all figures on slackness of employment found in two trades—railroads and limited numbers of factories. Rail statistics are kept fully by Class I roads. The country has 137,000 factories averaging 44.7 employees. The Government tests employment in only 10,000 of these, or 1 in 20.

No record is attempted of employment in the

rest of the country.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

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A SENSATION

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GOOD NEWS

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A Collegiate Musical Comedy With GEORGE OLSEN'S "GOOD NEWS" RAND

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PHILADELPHIA

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WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

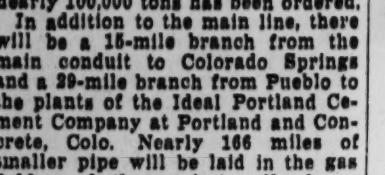
WEEK APR. 2, BALTIMORE, MD.

BUSINESS TURNS CORNER UPWARD

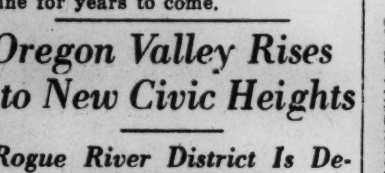
(Continued from Page 1)

and prices. Inefficient overproduction led to curtailed employment and a forced liquidation had cut prices. But today production and costs have been brought nearer into alignment with consumption and selling prices. Balanced production and income always means more stable business.

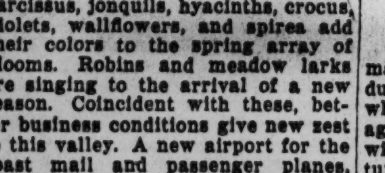
The extent to which the primary factors of production costs have been reduced since 1920 to bring them into line with decreased selling prices is illustrated in the following chart:



"One of the ways in which this present reduction under 1920 has been accomplished is revealed by a study of the following chart:



Wages Still Kept Up
"While the number of employees has been reduced, yet the individual worker has successfully resisted wage reductions. The real wage benefits that have resulted are indicated in the following chart:



Still another visualization of the manner by which costs have been reduced may be found in this chart, which reflects the efficiency of management in getting greater output with a lesser total payroll expenditure, despite higher individual wage rates:



Much Due to Management

"It may be well to emphasize the point that all of the gain in output and reduction in costs is not due to machinery or the workers alone. Much is due to management which makes saving possible. It is largely by careful utilization of machinery and facilities, by planning, and by elimination of waste time, management has been enabled to increase the output per worker to such a degree. For instance, management made it possible to increase the freight car performance per day 10 per cent since 1923. This means that the supply of cars was increased one-tenth without adding a new car. That is but one example of wealth created by management."

"While employment is important, and a condition easily discernible for charting purposes, it is one of the last to move and even then there is no accurate index to go by. Factory reports are usually used as a general barometer, but increased productive efficiency in factories has reduced the number of workers there. But the workers released from factories are not all idle since the war. No less a statistician than E. S. Gregg of the Western Electric Company has estimated that even since

CROSSING TENDING LET OUT
Work of tending 25 railroad crossings has been let out by contract to a separate company by the Boston & Maine Railroad. It has been announced. The New England Contracting Company has undertaken the work and will employ many of the present tenders. Railroad officials say the plan is not intended to affect the railroad's responsibility for safety at crossings.

PITTSFIELD AIRPORT LAUDED
PITTSFIELD, Mass. (P)—Pittsfield's airport site is an almost perfect one, according to Dexter C. Hayden, airport engineer of the Ford Motor Company, which is considering the local field as a stopping place for its freight planes plying between the Green Island plant and Boston. The report of Mr. Hayden, on his inspection of the site, has just been received by local officials.

NEW PHOSPHATE DISCOVERY
LONDON—A phosphate discovery which may help the financial prospects of Transjordan is reported near Esalt, and, according to The Times' correspondent, may contain 12,000,000 tons.

MINERS CHARGE OPERATORS WITH SHARP PRACTICE

Allege Union Mine Owners Are Using Profits to Buy Non-Union Properties

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Leaders of union miners charged before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, investigating the coal industry, that coal operators were using diverging labor policies in widely separated properties operated by them to force down the wage scale and destroy the workers' organization.

The accusation was denied by William T. Belden, counsel for the Ohio operators. He informed the committee that he was prepared to offer evidence controverting the charge that Ohio mine owners employing union miners owned and operated West Virginia mines run on a non-union low-wage scale basis.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, retorted the allegation and listed a group of large coal corporations in Ohio, which he asserted had mines in West Virginia which were operated as non-union properties. Mr. Lewis contended that these West Virginia mines were purchased by the Ohio companies from the profits they made from their Ohio mines.

Mr. Lewis Explains Situation
Just how the operators play off a labor policy they enforce in mines owned by them in one state against a policy in effect in mines owned by them in another state was detailed by Mr. Lewis in an account he gave the committee of an instance with which he was personally acquainted.

He declared that in 1924 the western Kentucky operators broke with the union and reduced wages on the ground that they could not compete with the Illinois mines. In 1926, Mr. Lewis said, the Illinois operators notified him that they wished to reduce wages because they could not compete with the western Kentucky mines.

On the Illinois operators' committee that met with the miners, Mr. Lewis related, was the president of a large coal corporation of western Kentucky, who several years previous had made the same plea concerning his western Kentucky mines that he was now making on behalf of his Illinois properties.

Denial Made by Mr. Belden
"When I pointed this out to the gentleman after he had made a pathetic plea for reduced wages, he had nothing more to say," Mr. Lewis observed. "His fellow operators laughed at him."

His practice on the part of the operators, Mr. Lewis declared, was one of the "fundamental causes for the ills of the industry."

Mr. Belden insisted that Mr. Lewis's charges were "false and untrue." The accusation was promptly returned by Mr. Lewis, James E. Watson (R), Senator from Indiana, chairman of the committee, cautioned Mr. Belden on the language he was using, remarking that the operators and miners would be permitted to prove their contentions.

Percy Tetlow, president of district 17, of the United Mine Workers of America, informed the committee that he knew of a number of large Ohio coal companies who owned and operated mines in West Virginia.

Mr. Tetlow urged the committee to hasten Congressional action in regulating the industry.

"We are asking Congress to step in and help both the operators and the miners," he said. "It is the only way this problem can be solved."

He advocated government control and regulation along the lines in effect for the railroads.

PROGRESSIVES PLAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
ST. PAUL, Minn. (P)—Representatives of Farmer and Labor groups in several northwest states, terminating

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A Part of Every Good Meal

THE MIDDLE OF 1923, INCREASED BUILDING ACTIVITY HAS ABSORBED NEARLY A MILLION WORKERS; THE AUTOMOBILE AND ITS SERVING HAVE TAKEN 500,000; HOTEL, RESTAURANT, OFFICE BUILDING OPERATIONS AND THE LIKE HAVE ABSORBED 150,000; MOVING PICTURE PRODUCTION, SPORTS AND THE LIKE, 50,000; WHILE ABSORBED SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSANDS MORE.

"All told, allowing for the full period since the war, it is probably true that no less than 2,500,000 workers have been absorbed into new industries or services and new developments of old industries. There are temporary irregularities, as new uses must be found for absorbing the constantly renewed supply of labor thrown upon the market by factory efficiency, but enterprise quickly finds a new way to use the workers' valuable time."

Problem of Distribution
The enormous increase in the number of persons engaged in trade, transportation and clerical services means greater distribution, and the rising costs of distribution make up one of the outstanding problems of the day.

"We are in an era of such unusual efficiency of production that the enterprise faces the task of marketing the output of mass production without too great a sacrifice in price, or without too extensive concessions in the form of free services. We have investigated to find out whether the real present-day problem pertains to the width of the profit margin itself, or whether marketing and selling failed to duplicate the strides toward greater efficiency made in the field of production."

"Mass production has found the way to produce a greater output at a lower cost per unit. But we have not yet found out how to sell the greater output at a lower unit cost of selling. For this reason I feel that the subject of marketing and sales presents the most important of all the problems in budgeting today."

"The business creed which has already brought the United States its economic supremacy is being founded on high output and high wages, resulting in low cost. The application of these theories may have been largely confined at first to production, but under the pressure of circumstance they may now be applied to distribution."

WARNING SOUNDED AGAINST BUREAUS
Justice Maltbie Says Rule Can Be Too Great

Warning of too great control by bureaus and departments was sounded by William M. Maltbie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, speaking at Boston University on the "liberty" clause of the preamble of the Constitution.

"The functions of government to a great degree, within the past few years, have passed from the legislative to the administrative," Chief Justice Maltbie said. "Bureaus and departments are often promulgating rules and orders that have the force of law. Often they determine rights, not by rule, but by their discretion in particular cases."

"Liberty so circumscribed was far from the thoughts of the fathers, and ought not to be, as citizens of the Nation they established, to have in mind the query how far government can go along these lines without violating that fundamental element of liberty which in a broad sense denies the propriety of restraints not having their origin in rules common to all."

MAYFLOWER SOCIETY OWNS ITS HOME NOW
The Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants now owns its own home at 9 Walnut Street, Boston, on the Beacon Hill where, in pre-Revolutionary days, many descendants of the first settlers of New England lived. When the society took title to the building in 1926 a mortgage of \$16,000 was taken. The mortgage having been paid, was burned at the thirty-second annual meeting of the society.

Many of its members made permanent gifts of antiques which have hitherto been loans for the purpose of furnishing the house.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House today were the following:

Mrs. Frances Blakeney, Cambridge, Mo. in a party, L. A. Smith, Boston, Mass. Mrs. Alpha M. Taylor, Davenport, Ia. Harry E. Bacon, Bellingham, Wash. Lillian M. Bacon, Bellingham, Wash. Ella Pottinger, Victoria, Can. Mildred A. Allen, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. A. W. Letimer, Lakewood, O. Eleanor Harmon, Hopkedge, Mass. Oliveette J. Hubbard, Providence, R. I. Marjorie G. Lewis, Providence, R. I.

WHITE X
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MINERS CHARGE OPERATORS WITH SHARP PRACTICE

Allege Union Mine Owners Are Using Profits to Buy Non-Union Properties

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Leaders of union miners charged before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, investigating the coal industry, that coal operators were using diverging labor policies in widely separated properties operated by them to force down the wage scale and destroy the workers' organization.

The accusation was denied by William T. Belden, counsel for the Ohio operators. He informed the committee that he was prepared to offer evidence controverting the charge that Ohio mine owners employing union miners owned and operated West Virginia mines run on a non-union low-wage scale basis.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, retorted the allegation and listed a group of large coal corporations in Ohio, which he asserted had mines in West Virginia which were operated as non-union properties. Mr. Lewis contended that these West Virginia mines were purchased by the Ohio companies from the profits they made from their Ohio mines.

Mr. Lewis Explains Situation
Just how the operators play off a labor policy they enforce in mines owned by them in one state against a policy in effect in mines owned by them in another state was detailed by Mr. Lewis in an account he gave the committee of an instance with which he was personally acquainted.

He declared that in 1924 the western Kentucky operators broke with the union and reduced wages on the ground that they could not compete with the Illinois mines. In 1926, Mr. Lewis said, the Illinois operators notified him that they wished to reduce wages because they could not compete with the western Kentucky mines.

On the Illinois operators' committee that met with the miners, Mr. Lewis related, was the president of a large coal corporation of western Kentucky, who several years previous had made the same plea concerning his western Kentucky mines that he was now making on behalf of his Illinois properties.

Denial Made by Mr. Belden
"When I pointed this out to the gentleman after he had made a pathetic plea for reduced wages, he had nothing more to say," Mr. Lewis observed. "His fellow operators laughed at him."

His practice on the part of the operators, Mr. Lewis declared, was one of the "fundamental causes for the ills of the industry."

Mr. Belden insisted that Mr. Lewis's charges were "false and untrue." The accusation was promptly returned by Mr. Lewis, James E. Watson (R), Senator from Indiana, chairman of the committee, cautioned Mr. Belden on the language he was using, remarking that the operators and miners would be permitted to prove their contentions.

Percy Tetlow, president of district 17, of the United Mine Workers of America, informed the committee that he knew of a number of large Ohio coal companies who owned and operated mines in West Virginia.

Mr. Tetlow urged the committee to hasten Congressional action in regulating the industry.

"We are asking Congress to step in and help both the operators and the miners," he said. "It is the only way this problem can be solved."

He advocated government control and regulation along the lines in effect for the railroads.

PROGRESSIVES PLAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
ST. PAUL, Minn. (P)—Representatives of Farmer and Labor groups in several northwest states, terminating

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SIG. MUSSOLINI REPLIES TO POPE

Italian Premier Speaks Glowingly of 'Fascist Levy'—Boy Scouts' Future

ROME (P)—The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, as if answering the Pope's recent criticisms concerning Fascist education of the Italian youth, today spoke glowingly of Sunday's "Fascist Levy" when 80,000 youths were inducted into the party.

"It was not only a ceremony," the Premier said in the Council of Ministers, "it was a most important moment in the system of universal integral education and preparation of the Italian man which the Fascist revolution considers one of the fundamental primordial duties of the state. When the state does not fulfill that or permits its discussions, it purely and simply gambles with the right to exist."

The Premier then hinted that existing legislation protecting such organizations as the Roman Catholic Boy Scouts and similar institutions might "feel the necessity of reform according to the integral integral rules of Fascism."

The Premier's remarks concerning the Fascist youth organizations are taken by all governmentally influenced afternoon papers as being a reply to the Pontifical criticism regarding Fascist education of the Italian youth. Among the headlines used are: "No other juvenile organizations outside of the Ballila are avant-garde" and "Total integral education in preparation of the Italian manhood is considered by the Fascist revolution to be the intrinsic charge of the state."

The Premier's remarks are interpreted as meaning that the Roman Catholic Boy Scout organization, hitherto permitted to exist alongside of their Fascist counterpart, will soon be dissolved by law and all the youths of the land brigaded under the Fascist banner.

GOVERNOR'S VETO SUSTAINED
The Massachusetts Legislature has sustained the veto of Gov. F. Fuller, Governor, on a bill which proposed to permit visiting motorists, particularly summer tourists, to spend six months in the State without registering their cars. The present statute requires registration, including compulsory liability insurance, after 30 days.

SALE TAXI MEN REWARDED
Results of schooling in highway safety were illustrated in Boston in the presentation by the Checker Taxi Company of gold buttons to 175 of its drivers who operated taxicabs for 12 months without a mishap. These men covered approximately 1,000,000 miles in all.

NORWAY MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE, JUNE 30
Spain, Italy, Riviera, Sweden, Scotland, Berlin, (Paris, London), World Cruise, January 16th, 1929, 110 days, \$1000 up. Moderate, 66 days, January 30, 1929, \$600 up.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

THREE NEW YORK PLAYERS LEFT

Boston Entrants Eliminated in U. S. Court Tennis Championship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Three New Yorkers and one representative of Philadelphia will be the semifinalists in the United States court tennis championship, which is being played at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club. The three Boston entrants were all eliminated in the second round, scheduled for yesterday, one being unable to compete, while the other two were defeated in the two matches played. Dr. Channing Frothingham found himself unable to come on, giving a second default to John W. Appel Jr., former United States squash tennis champion, who thus reached the semifinals without lifting a racquet, except in practice. Another default went to the credit of W. T. Adee of New York, when Elvin M. Edwards of Philadelphia was also forced to default.

The other two matches brought enough sensations to make up for the defaults. The match between George W. Wrightman, runner-up last year, and William C. Wright of Philadelphia brought out tennis of the finest sort all the way. Wright won in straight sets, 6-5, 6-1, 6-1, but Wrightman made a fine struggle all the way through, and was within point of winning the initial set. But the greater endurance of the young Philadelphia gradually wore down the activity of Wrightman, and the last two sets found Wright in command most of the time.

Accurate Shooting by Wright
It was the accurate shooting of Wright for the back wall on the hazardous side of the court, as well as his ability to both set and score on difficult chases, that brought about his victory. Time and again his low drives would come in, and he would both off the tambour, and directly to the back wall, and in the last set he was also scoring many shots into the grille. Also, when Wrightman was serving, Wright would send low drives to his backhand that generally resulted in chases of three or worse, and Wrightman lost many points by trying to retrieve these.

Hewitt Morgan had little trouble in disposing of the veteran A. L. Devena, the other Boston player, the score being 6-2, 6-2, 6-3. Devena played good tennis of the old-fashioned sort, but had no strokes that would bother the New Yorker, who is regarded as a probable winner, having carried Jay Gould to five close sets in the final round of the last year's championship by the many-time champion. Morgan has not been competing for the title since that date, and his performance is being closely watched.

Morgan was not forced to his utmost, and his great weakness, his service, did not spoil his game to any great extent. His return was masterly, and his ability to direct his shots with accuracy gave him a tremendous advantage, as Devena was hardly speedy enough to cover the court with any success. Only in the third set, when Devena led at 3-2, was Morgan bothered at all, and he lost the set, but he recovered by placing shots, both for the hazards, and for placements, that gave him the next four games in a row by wide margins. He finished with a winning gallery, a grille and a tambour placement that Devena never touched.

Makes Fine Start
Wrightman made a fine start against the Philadelphia player, and after dropping the first game after a long duce fight, took the next three, and was within a point of leading at 4-1. But a chase to the line for the needed point went to Wright, and the latter led at 5-4. But again Wrightman raised his game to tie height, and covering the court with great skill captured a love game to tie the score. Then he reached set point at 4-0, but on the next rally, a low drive by Wrightman went for a chase of three or more, and on the change of sides, Wrightman lost the attempt to balance the chase, and Wright took the next two points for the set with the aid of his finest service.

Wright was now driving his shots with his utmost skill, and Wrightman was unable to make headway against the tambour game and skillful service shots that Wright was sending over. Game after game went to the credit of Wright, only one break coming in each set, when a desperate attack on the hazards by Wrightman turned the tide for the moment. But Wright was also good in finding the hazards, especially the grille, and this balanced the account. The fifth game of the second set went to Wrightman, and after Wright was leading at 3-0 in the third, he rallied once more, and though he lost the next two, it was only after carrying the score to deuce, and forcing change of service several times in each, on chases. But Wright won several of his chases, and this finally gave him a lead of 5-0.

Wrightman stemmed the tide temporarily in the sixth game, holding his own on the many shifts on account of chases, until deuce had been called four times. Then he obtained the advantage point, and a fine placement, one of his best in the match, gave him the game. But on the next, though he forced deuce once more, Wright had still his hazard shot in reserve, and scored the next two points.

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DR. NAISMITH WOULD LIMIT HEIGHT OF COURT CENTERS

Founder of Basketball Thinks Fixing of 6ft. 2in. as Maximum for Tip-Off Men Greatly Preferable to Eliminating Play Altogether

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan.—That the tip-off in basketball is one of the fundamentals upon which the game was founded and added much of interest and excitement to the court play, was the stand taken by Dr. J. N. Naismith, professor of physical education at the University of Kansas and the founder of the game of basketball, when interviewed here relative to the recommendation made by Coach J. M. Barry of the University of Iowa that the tip-off be eliminated as a means of speeding up play. Dr. Naismith fully supports the opinion of Coach E. W. Wachter of Harvard University, who stated recently that the elimination of the tip-off would mean an ultimate revision of the entire code of court rules.

The plan which has been advocated of starting the plays out of bounds, under the defensive team's basket, would only result in making the game rougher and would mean more fouls in the opinion of Dr. Naismith. "The jump at center adds much to the interest of the game of basketball. To take it out would relieve the game of the element of uncertainty which both teams face before each tip-off and would thus weaken the game from the standpoint of the spectator."

Limit Height of Centers
"Rather than eliminate the jump at center entirely and place in its stead the plan of putting the ball in play from out of bounds, I would advocate a rule which would place the limitation on the height of the man at the center position. It would be absurd to prevent an exceptional talent from playing basketball just because some of the other teams did not have a tall center."

"Let the tall man play some other position on the team when the jump is made, and let the shorter players do the starting. If such a rule was made, I would recommend the famous Hawaiian family was credited with six goals, with R. M. Ferguson '30, going in as a substitute for J. H. H. Phipps '29. Young J. Koerner for Squadron A. Referee—Major J. W. Rafferty, U. S. A. Time—Four 7 1/2 minute chukkers."

Advocates Another Plan
"But we did not use that plan, because we were convinced that it would slow up the game and because it was more complicated. The present plan of throwing the ball up at center is a simpler way and would be difficult to improve upon. Another scheme that has been considered many times and one which I believe would be better than that advocated by Coach Barry, would be the starting of the game from the center of the court, without jumping for the ball. The referee would give the ball to the winner of the toss, and he in turn would attempt to pass to one of his men."

"This plan would not be as thrilling as it is today; but it would make it much more spectacular than having the ball put into play from out of bounds," he declared.

"The plan now advocated of altering the game is not a new one. It has been discussed by coaches and members of the rules committee for more than 10 years. No doubt there is a possibility of the center tip-off being eliminated, but I think it will alter the whole game, and will tend to decrease the interest in it."

"The spectator should have some-thing to say about it. The fans are thrilled with the game the way it now stands, but the new system would not meet with the general approval of the fans."

Pick-ups
The hitting of Hazen S. Cuyler, Pittsburgh last winter, is still the brightest spot in southern athletics, so far as the Cubs are concerned. Having hit over 500 in the first few games, he added four more hits to his total Monday and Tuesday.

The Yankees, world champions, lost their seventh game in eight exhibition contests, today, in the training period. Tuesday, Ruth and Gehrig are still favored for their first home game in regular play. The entire Yankee team is still at stride so far as hitting is concerned.

The Kelo University nine is slated to leave Japan on Thursday for United States soil. A team of 17 players is coming and will arrive in San Francisco, according to latest reports, April 12, the day after the major league season swings into full play. The Japanese will play on the Pacific Coast and then move eastward to play eastern college teams. The last visit of the Kelo team was in 1914.

J. J. Quinn, veteran pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics, will start his fifteenth season in the majors on April 12, from out of bounds, I would advocate a rule which would place the limitation on the height of the man at the center position. It would be absurd to prevent an exceptional talent from playing basketball just because some of the other teams did not have a tall center.

Let the tall man play some other position on the team when the jump is made, and let the shorter players do the starting. If such a rule was made, I would recommend the famous Hawaiian family was credited with six goals, with R. M. Ferguson '30, going in as a substitute for J. H. H. Phipps '29. Young J. Koerner for Squadron A. Referee—Major J. W. Rafferty, U. S. A. Time—Four 7 1/2 minute chukkers."

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Schaaf Is Best Eastern Scorer

Makes 133 Points for Highest Total in League Games Since 1923

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

J. G. Schaaf '29, captain-elect of the 1929 University of Pennsylvania basketball quintet and star guard of the season just closed made 133 points in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League competition of 1928, the highest total attained by any league player since 1923 when Capt. J. H. Luther '23 of Cornell scored 140. Schaaf's feat was even more remarkable because he was 43 points ahead of his nearest rival R. E. Langdell '28 of Dartmouth.

Schaaf has been a consistent scorer on the Pennsylvania quintet for two straight seasons. In 1927 he finished fifth in the league standing, his sophomore year. Next year he should stand out as one of the greatest if not the greatest guard the league has produced. Only once during the last season was he halted in his scoring and that was in the second game against Princeton when he held to three foul goals. His average for 11 games was slightly over 12 points per game. The record score in the league is 152 made by Capt. D. J. McNichol '21, also of Pennsylvania.

Next to Schaaf in scoring was Langdell, Dartmouth star, with 90 points, two points ahead of L. E. Nassau '30, Yale's latest and most promising discovery. Langdell holds the distinction of making 23 points in one game, the best for the season. The best that Nassau and Schaaf could do in one game was 19 points. That Langdell did not score more heavily than he did was due to the fact that the Green football while signed to a contract to give up the professional gridiron game, Nassau had accepted an offer to assist in coaching football at his Alma Mater next fall.

The National League will open its season with an all-around combination of teams. There is little to choose between Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Chicago and New York, and with Brooklyn and Boston considered much stronger for the coming season and Cincinnati ready for a better start than it got in 1927, the league should produce an even tighter race than it did last year.

Three more collegians failed in their initial attempts to make the big jump from campus to major-league diamond when Frank O'D Hurst, first baseman of the Cardinals, was sent to Syracuse of the International League. William E. Hansen, Yankee catcher, went to Hartford and V. A. Hansen, Yankee infielder, went to Cleveland. Hansen attended Ohio State where he starred in basketball and football, and Hansen and Eismann are Syracuse University graduates. Hansen was also a football and basketball star, as well as baseball captain of his team.

CAMBRIDGE GOLFERS WIN
SANDWICH, Eng. (AP)—Coming from behind in great form, the Cambridge University golf team captured the annual competition with Oxford Wednesday, 8 matches to 6. Cambridge won seven of the 10 singles matches, Oxford led at the close of play Tuesday, having won three of four four-omes and halving the fifth.

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MORENZ LEADS ALL SCORERS FOR SEASON

Joliet, Teammate, Second-Tie for U. S. Division List

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—Three members of the New York Rangers were bunched at the top of the high scorers in the American group of the National Hockey League, the season's final statistics announced Thursday by President Frank Calder disclosed. Frank Boucher of the Rangers and W. G. Hay of Detroit were tied for first place at 35 points, while Fred J. Cook and his brother William of the Rangers trailed next in order with 28 and 24 points. Gordon B. Keats of Chicago recorded 22 and H. H. Mills of Pittsburgh and Duncan MacKay of Chicago were tied at 21.

Howard Morenz of the Montreal Canadiens maintained his long lead on the both lists with a total of 51 points, which included 23 goals and 18 assists. His teammate, Aurel Joliet was second in leading both international and American divisions with 29 points, 23 of which were goals. Nelson Stewart of the Maroons accounted for 34 points including 27 goals.

Edward W. Shore of the Boston Bruins was the chief offender during the campaign with a total of 185 minutes spent in the penalty box, practically all infractions being minors. Ivan W. Johnson of the Rangers scored 146 minutes. Clarence Boucher of the New York Americans, 129 minutes. A. C. Siebert of the Maroons, 109 minutes. Joliet of the Canadiens, 105, and Stewart of the Maroons, 104 minutes. They were the only players to top 100 minutes.

LEHIGH ELECTS HESSE
BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Harry L. Hesse '29 of Roselle, N. J., center of the basketball team at Lehigh University, has been elected captain of the team, and is scheduled to play the winner of the Mexico-United States match at Kansas City, Mo., May 24-26.

W. L. Wei of New York, manager and member of the Chinese team, informed the United States Lawn Tennis Association that the president of the new Chinese organization, N. G. Sze Kong, also played the team, and that Khoo Hoo Hye, vice-president, will swing a racquet. The fourth player, S. G. Lum, does not hold any official position.

China last competed in the Davis Cup tournament in 1924, losing to Australia in the first round.

LEADERS PASSED UP IN TWENTY-FIFTH LAP
SEVEN SPRINGS, N. M. (AP)—Leaders in the cross-country run from Los Angeles to New York were passed up in the 39-mile stretch from Los Lunas Wednesday by Harry Rea of Long Beach, Cal., and Edward Gardner of Seattle, who finished the twenty-fifth lap in a dead heat. Their time was 53. 10m. 30s.

Oliver Wainman, New York; Frank Chavez, Pasadena, and Guisto Umek took second, third and fourth places. They were followed in order by the three men who have become the pace setters in the 392 miles already covered—Arne Sorenson, Detroit; Peter Gavuzzi, Southampton, England, and Andrew Payne, Claremore, Okla.

Southern, with a three-hour lead in elapsed time over Gavuzzi, increased his advantage by six minutes today. Elapsed time of the three leaders: Sorenson, 150h. 18m. 58s.; Gavuzzi, 153h. 25m. 68s.; Payne, 153h. 49m. 17s.

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Los Angeles Nine Held Hitless but Wins Game

IN THE same unique class in baseball as a no-hit, no-run game is a victory won by a team without making a hit. Such a contest was won by the University of California, Southern Branch, against Stanford University, here, Wednesday, 1 to 0. A squeeze play in the sixth inning was the only factor that prevented J. C. Sobleski '28, Stanford pitcher, from attaining what would probably have been the first no-hit, no-run game in collegiate circles this season. As it was, this play was enough to enable the Los Angeles team to win, although the losers made five hits and two less errors than the winners. The Bruins got only two men on bases, one of whom scored the only run.

University wrestling team, Maj. R. D. Potter, director of athletics, announced. He wrestles in the 158-pound class.

GOV. WEEKS ATTENDS MEMORIAL DEDICATION
BURLINGTON, Vt.—Gov. John E. Weeks spoke at the dedication of Burlington's memorial auditorium, which was built "in memory of the citizens who were in the military or naval service during wars in which the United States has been engaged." This auditorium is one of a group of three municipal buildings constructed during the last two years. The other buildings are the new City Hall, soon to be completed, and a central fire station, completed last year.

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When you buy a rug of the nationally famous Whitall make, you know that such an American rug is made by American craftsmen.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Singular Story of Elihu Burritt

By ESTHER MATSON

IT is a good deal more than a hundred years ago, since, on a cold December day, there was born in a little village in New England a baby boy who was to spend his life in quite a singular way. The little village was New Britain, Connecticut, the date Dec. 8, 1811, and the little boy was Elihu Burritt, later known as the "Learned Blacksmith."

Elihu had both a father and a grandfather in the War of the Revolution, though that of course was before his day—and he had four brothers and five sisters—something of a family, you see, to find food and clothing for. That is why his father, who owned but a very little farm, had to eke out a livelihood in winter time by making shoes.

The house where they all lived, in the little village of New Britain, was only a story and a half high and it turned its back to the street instead of its face, but in summer all the windows and the very little front yard were brave with marigolds and Johnny-jump-ups and other old-time posies, so after all this Yankee family of a bygone century had some pleasures in life as well as hardships.

The oldest of the brothers, Elijah, contrived to get a good education and he became a schoolmaster. But Elihu, instead of getting his schooling, as they called it in those days, was obliged to apprentice himself to a blacksmith. All the same this Elihu made up his mind to "get an education," and this is how he did it. Whenever he could get a spare minute he would spend it studying, and by and by after he had saved up a little money he asked the blacksmith for a leave of absence and with that started in as a pupil in his brother's school.

Elihu was more than 16 by this time (much older than any of the other boys there), and he had never been used to anything but little snatches of study between whistles, so he must have found it pretty disagreeable. Besides this he had to get along without a dollar a day which he had been making at the blacksmith's. However, he stuck it out for the whole three months of his leave of absence. Then he came back to the anvil till he had made enough money to take another vacation from work in order to do more studying.

This time he went to the city of New Haven, because there was a library there where he could find the books he needed. It would take too long to tell what books they were. I'm sure they would sound perfectly dry-as-dust to us, but he positively delighted in them. He certainly was an unusual kind of vacation, especially as one of the things he did in it was to teach himself Greek without any help but a dictionary.

Well, he went on this way for a

time, working for awhile at his anvil, and then studying for awhile, until finally there was an opening for him, too, to become a teacher. At that he was happy enough, but unluckily at the end of a year he felt obliged to seek an outdoor life once more. We can hardly realize what a disappointment this was to him. To Elihu Burritt teaching was a lofty career worth all his struggles and sacrifices. And now he must give it up.

And so he went back to his trade. But he could not altogether give up his love for studying, so he looked about to find a town where there might be books that he could get permission to read, and where he might set up his anvil. Now libraries in those days were few and far between, and what is more they were not free. However, in the town of Worcester, Mass., he found an "antiquarian society" that had a fine collection of books.

So to Worcester he went and there he soon made friends who got permission for him to read the books of this collection. Seeing how much in earnest young Burritt was, these friends even managed to get the loan of a key for him so that he could work at his trade during the day and read and study in the evenings. He had a special fondness for "tongues," as people called languages then. Not content with Greek he was hungry to learn Hebrew, and Chaldean, and Syriac; indeed, many a language that many of us have never even heard of. About this time men began to take notice of this odd young man. One day up in Boston, when Governor Everett was speaking to a large audience about "making the most of oneself," he mentioned as an example a certain young self-taught blacksmith of the town of Worcester.

"The Learned Blacksmith"

This blacksmith, said Everett with "almost no schooling" . . . educated himself, and has kept on educating himself—till now (and without any teacher) he has become acquainted with 50 languages!"

Next day Burritt woke to find himself a celebrity. From that time on he was dubbed "the learned blacksmith." People came to his shop to talk with him and they liked him. It occurred to somebody to ask him to make a speech on his own account. He made a good one and was asked for another and another. Finally he was asked to give a lecture on his anvil altogether.

Nobody was more astonished at his success than he was himself. He modestly said he was taught people to learn by his own example. However, he was glad to tell about his experience and besides he had an idea. He noticed a number of things in this state of society which we call our world that he believed

could be bettered. And it struck him that by lecturing he could help better them. In fact, if folks wanted to satisfy their curiosity coming to hear him they were welcome to, but before they left the hall he would give them some other matters to think about!

One of these matters was the drink problem. Another was the high rate of postage, especially on letters from our country to all the countries of Europe. Another matter was slavery, for this of course, was before the Civil War. He believed that our Government might buy the slaves from their owners and so avoid the danger of warring about them. For warring was to Elihu Burritt the worst evil of all. He believed that states, and nations as well, ought to settle their disputes, just as private persons have to, by referring them to outsiders. The Bible was perhaps his favorite book of all and nowhere in the Bible could he find any excuse for one man killing another man.

Besides giving lectures he wrote articles and pamphlets. He started a little newspaper called "The Christian Citizen" and he sent out "Olive Leaves" which were like letters or circulars urging people to think about peace. It happened that in New York City a society was formed to work for peace and Elihu Burritt was invited to take charge of this society as their secretary. This was glad to do and thereupon he made New York his headquarters. A strange city it must have been then compared to what it is now. How strange you may guess from the way he lived there. He hired a room and used to get most of his meals for himself. Here is a sample of one of them. A piece of whole wheat bread, a 12-cent cut of meat, and plenty of water. And this water, mind you, he was obliged to go out and "fetch" from the public pump at the street corner! Yes, in New York City!

Hammering Away

The cause which Elihu Burritt had most at heart was the Peace Cause, and when the Civil War broke out it would not have been surprising if he had grown bitter and given up trying to better this old world right then and there. But not he. He went straight on, hammering away, as he had learned how to do in his apprenticeship days, at whatever was nearest at hand that needed mending. If by that time it was not literally a horseshoe or a farm tool, it might be some such utterance as the cheapening of postage rates between our countries and the countries of the old world. Burritt helped bring this reform about and he lived to see how much it meant.

His work took him first to one city and then to another, and at one time to England as consul to the city of Birmingham. He liked traveling and took a number of long trips on foot. Afterward he wrote a book which he called "A Walk from London to John O'Groats," and the other called "A Walk from London to Land's End and Back." Indeed, he was always writing articles and now and then a book, often one expressly for children. In that day you should step into the Public Library in New Britain, Conn., and read there some of the letters written by "the learned blacksmith, Elihu Burritt," and some of the letters written to him by famous men from all corners of the world.

Nobody was more astonished at his success than he was himself. He modestly said he was taught people to learn by his own example. However, he was glad to tell about his experience and besides he had an idea. He noticed a number of things in this state of society which we call our world that he believed

The Little Poplar Tree

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Though I do not understand its music

Beside the road,
The road that leads to school,
A little poplar-tree shakes its long
hair in the breeze.

When I pass it shades me with its
cool green branches,
And I learn pleasantly
What do its whisperings mean?

Perhaps the pretty poplar is telling
me of the happy stories.
It makes me feel happy, and I put my
arms around its trunk,
Embracing it like a brother.

"Good-by, little tree,"
I say softly;
It seems to understand
And its rustling boughs wave a good-
by.

—ERNEST ALCONDO, in a Mexican
School Reader.

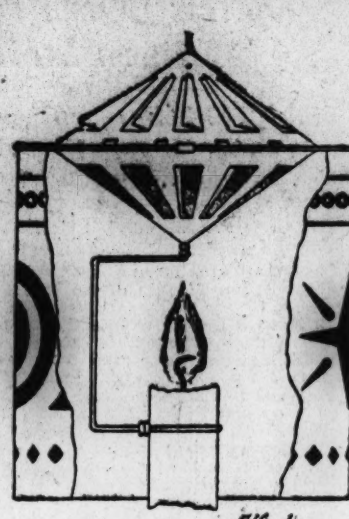


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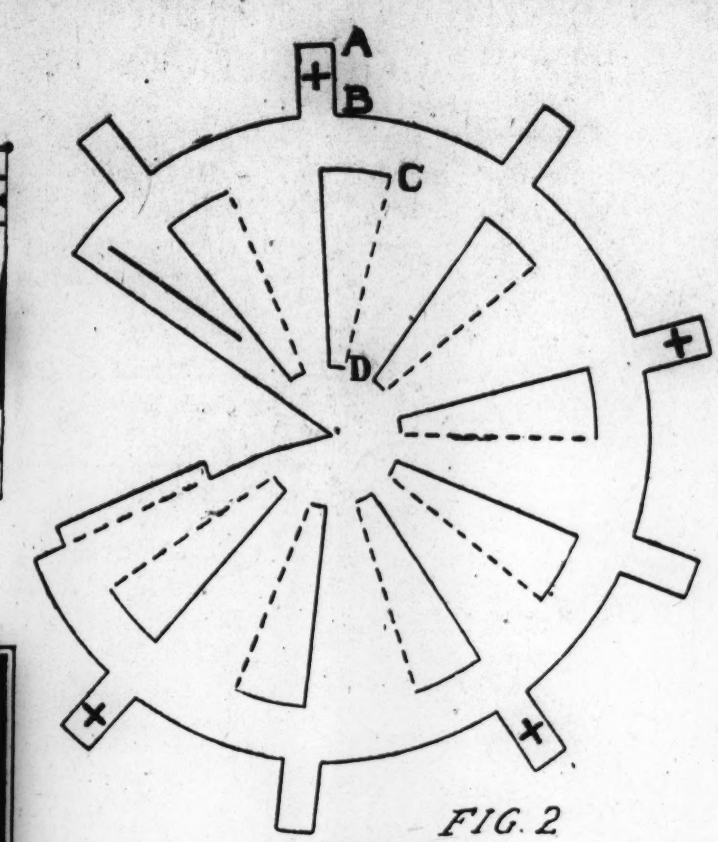


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Engineering Misrepresented in Some Radio Advertising

Efforts to Explain Lack of B Taps on Power Amplifier Prove Rather Intriguing

By VOLNEY D. HURD

It is most difficult to start this story. To think that we have been wrong all this time. For years we have worked diligently to find out the best way of working our radio receivers—and then to find out that we were like babbling infants in the art.

Listen, all ye fans! Did you know that "exhaustive tests" by the country's "foremost radio engineers" have "demonstrated beyond any doubt" that supplying the detector and R. F. tubes from the same B supply source is "wasteful, inefficient, expensive and obsolete engineering practice"—did you? 'Tis a sad tale, but if you will listen, we will try and show you how wrong the B of the B eliminator and set manufacturers really are.

There came to hand today a catalogue of a well-known radio mail order house featuring in its center spread a 110 push-pull power amplifier. We instantly recognized this as the product of one of our very best audio and power unit manufacturers, having seen these units going through production. They are excellently designed and made, but were primarily intended for the phonograph trade and therefore consist of a stage of 227 audio feeding into a 210 push pull audio stage. Since they were for use with electrical pickups there is no provision made for taking B voltages from the unit.

This fact, of course, makes it impossible to get as high a price for them as with the B supply and they are offered at a very low figure. This is a remarkably good buy for anyone and we are glad the public has an affair at such a price. The catch is in the way it is exploited.

This concern falls back upon the worked-to-extreme idea of questions and answers to bring out the points they want to emphasize. Of course the questions are manufactured so that a certain answer can be given to each one. The phrases that describe the apparatus are all right, but then we come to the following:

Q. How do you make certain that the Dodo will work with practically every set?

A. By entirely new principles of design and construction, in so far as home radio equipment is concerned; principles which heretofore have been used only in the most expensive and highest quality commercial apparatus.

Let us state at this point that this unit is not sold under the manufacturer's name, for he would never permit this sort of thing, but is given a truck name for which we have substituted the famous name, "Dodo." Regarding the above question, we happen to have talked with the engineers who designed this unit, and they assured us that there was nothing new in "principles of design and construction." Mechanically it is superior to many units. Electrically, it is usually shielded radio-frequency tubes, the important detector tube, the audio tubes and the power amplifier tube all from the same B supply and highest quality commercial apparatus.

And then comes the real point, the true bone of contention. Since the dealers want to give the impression that this is an especially designed unit, they must also give the impression of B taps, and we get the following question, obviously inspired, and its equally obvious and misleading answer:

Q. Do I understand that the Dodo does not supply B current for the radio set?

A. Correct. In the design of the Dodo a step forward has been taken that six months hence will be acknowledged as one of the most advanced taken in the history of radio construction. Exhaustive tests by the country's foremost radio engineers have demonstrated beyond any doubt, that to supply the sensitive and usually shielded radio-frequency tubes, the important detector tube, the audio tubes and the power amplifier tube all from the same B supply and highest quality commercial apparatus.

With our world-wide news service, own constant contact with manufacturers and engineers, including I. R. E. conferences, mail exchange, etc., still they put one like this over and we find out that evidently none of our engineers even seem to realize that the B for the front end of the set must not be taken from the same B supply source as that for the audio end.

This contention becomes positively breath-taking in the last words of this classic answer, for we find that a common B supply source for the whole set is "wasteful, inefficient, expensive and obsolete." Who would have thought it?

One of the selections to be offered by The Pioneer in the next radio-cast through the Columbia Broadcasting System, at 10:30 o'clock, Eastern standard time, Friday night, March 30, is the "Flame Dance," written by James P. Dunn, an American composer living in Jersey City, N. J.

The Pioneer program was formerly known as the First Performance Hour.

Suite: "En Hollande" (In Holland). Morning on the Zinder Zee. The Dutch Mill. Sounds of Evening. Wooden Shoe Dance. Your Song from Paradise. O'er Canyon Wall. Sydney Barlow Brown. Sprinkling. Enigma. Tempo di Gavotta. Flame Dance. James P. Dunn. Stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System are WOR, WCAU, WNAU, WBAU, WPAU, WMAU, WCAU, WJAU, WDAU, WIAU, WKRC, WQUP, WMAU, WWO, KMOX, KMBG, and KOIL.

An orchestra directed by James Caruso will present the White Rock Concert through stations associated with the Blue Network, Friday evening, March 30, at 8:30 o'clock, Eastern standard time (7:30, central time).

NOVEL RADIO BEACON TRIED IN ENGLAND

Stop Watch Graduated in Degrees Permits Instantaneous Reading of Bearings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—That wireless beacons will entirely displace the ordinary lighthouses is not likely in the near future, but the success which has attended the one already in commission on Round Island and the experimental stations at other places have proved that a valuable supplement they are. Stations are in course of construction at the Casquets, Hart Point, the Alderney, and Lundy Island, while others have been planned and should be erected within a year at Sule Skerry and South Bishop. The average cost of each of these stations is about £4000.

High expectations have been formed of the rotating beacon transmitter which, if fully realized, may lead to their use entirely of lighthouses. This system makes use of a vertical closed loop rotating at a uniform speed of one revolution per minute. The radiation from the loop is a maximum in the plane of the loop and zero at right angles to that plane. A special signal, which may be the Morse code, is sent out when the plane of the loop is perpendicular to the geographical meridian, and another, the east signal, when the plane is in the meridian; at other times a steady "dash" is transmitted.

At the ship's receiving station the time of the ending of the north signal is observed and a stop watch is started and when the signal is reached a simple calculation gives the observer's bearing from the beacon. As the rotation of the loop is at the rate of once per minute, the number of seconds from the zero multiplied by six gives the bearing in degrees, and calculation can be avoided altogether if the stop-watch dial is graduated in degrees.

Hitherto experiments have been made on a wavelength of 525 meters, but under the recent Washington Wireless Conference this will have to be moved up to round about 1000 meters. So far as is known this rotating beacon is not being experimented with in any other country. At present France occupies a leading position in regard to wireless beacons, as in five years' time she hopes to have a network of 29 radio beacons of this type.

A powerful station situated at Planier on the Mediterranean with a range of 250 to 300 miles will send out signals throughout the 24 hours. This and three other stations will be in commission and kept working automatically, while the remainder will only operate in bad weather. But the usefulness of all wireless stations naturally depends on the installation in ships of receiving apparatus. At present only about 9 per cent of the world's shipping is so fitted.

Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WJLB, Boston (1290-2110)
10 p. m.—Karl Rohde's orchestra.
11 News.
11:10 Camille and Mack songs.
11:40 Al Genovese's orchestra.
12:30 Waltham time.
Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—Loew's Orpheum Theater program.
11:10 Ruth Lee Women's Club.
11:40 New Musical program.
12:30 Waltham time.
WBET, Boston (1040-2888)
6:15 p. m.—Stanley's Old Times.
6:45 Halliwell Art.
7:00 News.
7:15 Carleton concert.
7:30 "Folk Songs of France," Prof. Archibald T. Davidson.
7:45 Program by Boston Unit Junior High School.
8:00 "See Reinherz, pianist.
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Art Subjects
In the Metropolitan (New York) and Boston Museums of Art, horses appear in one in every 15 pictures; cows in every 17, dogs one in every 17, sheep one in every 27, chickens one in every 56, cats one in every 125, rabbits one in every 378, donkeys one in every 567, and ducks one in every 1135.

Dodge City (Kan.) Globe: A popularity as great as that of Colonel Lindbergh or President Coolidge doubtless has its compensations, but it also has its drawbacks. Their engagements back East made it impossible for either of them to attend the Dodge City tractor show this week.

WHAT PRICE BARRAGE?
As a little insight on the cost of the war, Field Marshal Sir William Robertson of the British Army asserts it cost \$85,000,000 merely to lay down the barrage at Meuse.

Memorist: A British biplane has been equipped for an attempt to fly over 40,000 feet high. This is the sort of thing that must fire the imagination of the men who write the sunflower seed advertisement.

Big Ben
Seven to eight seconds elapse between each stroke of "Big Ben" in London. The bell of this clock weighs 13½ tons and was named after Sir Benjamin Hoare, Chief Commissioner of Works when the bell was cast in 1858.

Arkansas Gazette: Life is more complicated. Formerly a business man was content to let his securities were at par. Now his golf has to be also.

Observation Balloons
Contrary to the general impression that observation balloons are a comparatively recent achievement, it has been found that they were in use during the Civil War.

London Evening Standard: Do you want a holiday out from the rest of the world? Go into a telephone box.

Canada's Metropolis
Montreal is the fifth largest metropolis in North America.

The Monitor Reader

1. Why is a cow kept in a New York zoo?—Random Rambling..... 10
2. To what varied uses can the pistachio nut be appropriately put?—Fashions and Crafts Page..... 10
3. What is the Census Bureau's estimate of the population of the United States?—Odds and Ends..... 10
4. How can a handy contrivance be made for picking fruit on the top of a tree?—Daily Features..... 10
5. How can you easily place yourself among the book-reading "illuminati"?—Bookman's Holiday..... 10
6. Why do all theaters in Moscow start their evening performances at 7:30?—World's Great Capitals..... 10
7. What does the word "auxiliary" convey that "help" does not?—Word a Day..... 10
8. What state gave the cod a reputation for versatility which has extended over the civilized world?—Editorial..... 10
9. Where is mass production of houses being tried?—Housing Survey..... 10
10. How many United States senators and representatives are Freemasons?—News of Freemasonry..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself
What is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

"The knowledge of words is the gate of scholarship."

Ricochet

The familiar pastime of skipping flat stones over the surface of water is rightly called ricochet. This is also the term for the bounding and rebounding motion of a projectile thrown close to the ground.

The verb "to ricochet" consequently means to glance off or skip along. It is a French word taken in its entirety, pronunciation and all.

In early French literature we find the wren called ricochet for its recurring refrain. With this same idea in mind we have termed certain double words "ricochet-words." These, as a means of intensifying their force, duplicate in the second half the sound or sense of the first as "hob-nob," "chitter-chatter," "namby-pamby," "racy-pacy" and the like.

The preferred French pronunciation is ric-o-chet, the last syllable as the final one of "croquet."

Sound the l as in rill
as in obey
as in day
He became very proficient in ricocheting.

What They Say

THE REV. JOHN WHITE: "To bring in the kingdom of God is something vastly greater than to bring in the triumph of a denomination."

STANLEY BALDWIN: "Do not talk about our rights; talk about our duty. If everybody in the country did his duty there would be no question of rights."

F. R. DURHAM: "There is, we believe, a great deal of good will which makes people respect the beauties of the countryside more than they did."

E. ROSSLYN MITCHELL: "We can only get great results when truth prevails in the individual and in the state."

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE: "If you want to judge a man's character, look at his wife's face."

PRINCE OF WALES: "Who can be proud of his own country who is not first proud of his own county?"

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE: "Anybody can spend the money somebody else has saved."

A Thought for Today

THE most delicate, the most sensible, of all pleasures consists in promoting the pleasures of others.—BRUTEN.

The Sunset Stories

Bessie Butterbean Organizes a Club

IT WAS Saturday and all the children who attended Miss Carrot's school were playing in the garden. A group of little girls like Priscilla Pea and Rebecca Radish played jackstones in Mrs. Okra's shady yard while the boys played football in Mr. Pumpkin's patch. Oscar Onion, being the strongest boy in the school, was captain of the team, but Tom Tomato in his elegant

Asparagus got out of her mother's trimming box.

When they told Miss Carrie Carrot about their club, she promised to give them a large doll party as soon as they learned to make neat stitches and not leave scraps of silk on the floor.

HONOLULU, Hawaii—With scrap wood, pieces of tin, bits of thread and a little paint as his only materials, 14-year-old Jack Smoot, Honolulu's champion junior ship-model builder, has built a trim little copy of the giant ship Malolo that is a faithful representation of the queen of the Pacific.

Young Smoot, who is the son of Col. Perry M. Smoot, adjutant of the territory, fashioned this miniature "Flying Fish" entirely by hand in four days.

The Malolo Junior is 3½ feet long, 6 inches wide and her hull is

3½ inches high. She sails through a green ocean, plying between imaginary ports on the Smoot lawn.

This model brings Jack's collection of ships he has built himself up to 30, including many of the vessels that call regularly at this port. He has won two medals for his adeptness as a shipmaker.

His "shipbuilding company" is in a workshop at his home, which hums busily to the tune of saws, chisels and knives when young Smoot decides to launch a new vessel for his feet.

The Malolo model was built from pictures and measurements of the Matson liner, and is faithful in all details to the points of construction in the big ship.

Ask These

Q. There is only one kind of stone found in Lake Placid. What stones are they?

A. Wet stones.

Q. What is the strongest drink?

A. Water, for it drives mill wheels and carries ships.

Q. What notes are universally liked, yet sung by no one?

A. Bank notes.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

red pantaloons and Percy Potato, who wore a green visor to keep the sun out of his eyes, were excellent players.

A group of middle-aged girls watched the football practice and wished that they could play something interesting.

"Dear me," said Bessie Butterbean to Clara Corn, "why can't we have a club of some kind?"

"Let's have a boating club," said Polly Pea, Priscilla's big sister. "I have a lovely pea-green boat."

"Let's have an athletic club," suggested Tillie Turnip who could spin on one foot like a top.

Just then Oscar Onion sat right down on Tom Tomato, and Bessie Butterbean laughed until she burst a button off her dress.

Clara Corn clapped her hands. "Oh, I know," she said, "Bessie is always popping off buttons—let's have a sewing club and help her sew them on."

"The very thing!" exclaimed Bessie Butterbean. "We will call it the Saturday Sewing Club and perhaps our mothers will let us serve refreshments."

"We can make doll clothes," said Alice Asparagus, who had six dolls and who, according to Alice, never did have anything decent to wear.

"I will furnish the silk," promised Clara Corn.

"And I," said Gusie Garlic, "will furnish the buttons!"

"I will furnish the hooks," said Sarah Squash, "if Prudence Potato will furnish the eyes."

"And you can meet at our house," said Letty Lettuce, who lived at "Lettuce Inn."

After that every doll in the garden wore perfectly beautiful clothes and hats with stylish tips that Alice

she didn't laugh at it nearly as much as he did, though so she probably thinks I would look all right with a long tail!

THE birds which pass the winter seasons in San Diego, Calif., are to have an annual Christmas tree in Balboa Park, according to A. H. W. The O'Rourke Zoological Institute initiated the custom last December and has made provision for the bedecking of the tree with popcorn, cranberries, apples and baskets of bird seed for the Christmas trees to come.

Captain Hartley

CAPT. HERBERT HARTLEY, while commander of the Leviathan, made himself the fast friend of the children of Southampton, W. H. P. of that English port writes the Sunday.

Captain Hartley's officers and crew frequently gave the Southampton children little entertainments, and just such refreshments as the little folk desire. It must have been at the last one the captain attended that one little chap tumbled from his stool. The captain stepped over and picked him up, saying, "Well, never mind, Charlie, let's go and have an ice cream together." Some time later the pair were found sitting on a box eating large loaves and chatting in the most friendly terms.

In Lighter Vein

No Need for Printing
A catalogue sent out by a large mail-order firm found its way to a farmhouse, where it was evidently received with interest, for the company got back a carefully written but crudely expressed letter, inquiring about a certain farm implement.

A typewritten answer came back promptly.

To this, the firm received the following reply: "You don't need to print your letters to me. I have been schooled and can read writing!"

—Life

"M-mother said out all your tea-cream, or you couldn't have any spinach."

A Good Enough Reason
Applicant: "The only reason I left my last job was because I was asked to do something I didn't like."

Prospective Employer: "That's interesting. What was it?"

Applicant: "Well, if you must know, it was to look for another position."

Preferred Lower Climes
First Post: "Still living at your old abode?"

Second Post: "No, I moved because of the climatic conditions."

First Post: "Climatic conditions?"

Second Post: "Yes, too much of a climb to the attic."

Too Important a Matter, 'Twould Seem, to Intrude on an Insect
FLY TO PICK SITE FOR SPRINGFIELD AIRPORT
—Headline in Boston paper.

Apply Marked
First Player: "What marking is there on your tennis ball?"

Second Player: "Not Yours," in bright red.—Humorist.

Left Him Nothing
"You say that advertising ruins your business?"

"I tried that last year, and the people bought out everything I had in the store."

Unknown Tramp Hero
Mottram, Cheshire, Eng.

A TRAMP's action, which probably saved a boy, has earned the gratitude of the villagers here.

Hearing a boy shouting for help from the railway near Hattersley Tunnel, on the Manchester to Sheffield line, the tramp, who was down the bank and found a boy at the side of the track, with his foot fast between a steel signal rod and a sleeper.

Even by loosening the boy's boot he could not release him, and the man was looking for something to use as a lever when he heard the whistle of an express train approaching.

The tramp got the boy to lie down by the side of the track. He lay down beside him to give him courage while the train dashed by within a few inches of them.

The boy was eventually rescued by villagers, who made a collection for the tramp, gave him a night's lodging, and sent him on his way to Sheffield. Next morning the man declined to give his name.

The Birds' Christmas

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. W. L. J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Bennett, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Stock Market as an Index

THE New York Stock Exchange is experiencing the most remarkable period of activity in its history. Time was, not long since, when a day in which 3,000,000 shares of stock changed hands was looked upon as an extraordinary phenomenon. The exception has recently become the rule. For ten successive trading days the 3,000,000 mark was passed, then the 4,000,000, and last Tuesday the 5,000,000 mark was approximated. Last Saturday saw the greatest volume of business transacted that has ever passed through the exchange on a short day: in the two hours of trading almost 1,000,000 shares an hour changed hands.

This extraordinary development has been a "bull" movement. Almost every day has seen new "high" records in important issues. Three or four stocks have acted as leaders for about twenty-five others. General Motors and Radio have not been alone, but have swept upward with them numerous other automobile stocks, as well as steel, railroad, electric and other issues. Telephone, telegraph and talking machine stocks have also played their part.

What have been the reasons for this extraordinary development of trading activity? In a general way, one may attribute it to a long period of prosperity. For at least five years the United States has been favored with conditions which have vastly increased the funds available for investment. Just now money is exceptionally "easy." To be more explicit, these phenomena have resulted from the enormous and rapid development of new industries which, commencing with small capital, have attained enormous stature in a few years' time, and give promise of long activity and continued growth. In another respect, this astounding upward movement is the result of the striking tendency toward consolidation which now characterizes the principal industries of the country and makes capitalization possible on a scale hitherto undreamed of.

Other factors which may be cited as contributing to the present state of affairs are certain developments which have made it possible for potential investors in all parts of the United States to keep in close touch with the New York exchange. The principal New York brokerage houses have opened numerous branch offices not only in various parts of Greater New York, but in many other cities of America. "How long can this go on, and what are to be its consequences?" are questions which many brokers, investors and economists are asking. Bold indeed is the man who presumes to answer such questions with assurance. Two principal trends of opinion can, however, be distinguished. The one maintains that the present activity is mere speculation, artificially induced, without sound foundation in national prosperity, which must end as other great stock furries have ended, in catastrophe. Others—and these are probably in the majority—see in these recent developments an indication that industry and commerce in the United States have entered upon a new stage in which operations upon a much larger scale are to be the normal state of affairs.

Latvia and the Russian Soviets

THE evolution of the Republic of Latvia, like that of her other Baltic neighbors, continues to be intimately bound up with the affairs of Russia. When the Latvian-Russian trade treaty was ratified October 27, last year, by the Lettish Parliament, the step was regarded with misgivings in many of Europe's informed circles, notably Great Britain, because that country's particularly trying experiences with the Russian Soviets had given to it ample cause to question Moscow's motives. But these apprehensions have not proved fully grounded. The Socialist-Propulist Government of Latvia that signed the treaty with the Russian Communists was composed mainly of Socialists, including the Premier; and its program, like that of other European governments veering toward Socialism, consisted of what is termed by them "fighting against social and political reaction."

For analytical purposes it may here be recalled that when the Socialist Government of Lithuania, Latvia's close neighbor, signed a trade treaty last year with the Russian Soviets, the move was almost instantaneously followed by a military coup d'état sponsored by reactionary forces that lost no time in repudiating the so-called agreement.

Not so with Latvia. While reactionary elements naturally began making themselves heard and felt, after the conclusion of the Latvian-Russian trade treaty their momentum seemed to be slower, and so far they have not proved strong enough to set up the dictatorship which is, according to Lettish labor leaders, their aim. These same labor leaders (they include the strong Socialist Party) claim that they and their followers are strong enough to defeat any such moves on the part of the so-called Lettish Fascists.

What did happen was that the reaction against the trade treaty finally caused a split in the Socialist Party which in turn was responsible for the resignation of the Government, the first part of January, this year, as well as the formation of an Independent Socialist Democratic Party. A Conservative government was

then set up by Peter Juraszewski of the Centrist Party who is the present Premier. While Mr. Juraszewski is said to be an extreme Nationalist, many members of his Cabinet call themselves nonpartisans. As is the case with most Nationalist coalitions in their early stages, the present Latvian Cabinet is probably not only anti-Russian but anti any foreign country.

What Will They Do With It?

HATS off to the women of England! For decades past they have been waging a war against seemingly overwhelming odds. They at times resorted to desperate and somewhat questionable tactics, but they have won, and what has become known the world over, derisively in the beginning and later with considerable respect, as the "flapper vote," is now practically an accomplished fact. For the bill enfranchising British women is drawn up on noncontroversial lines, and, having passed its first reading, should become law before the end of the present session, or at any rate in time for the women to vote at the next election.

The question now is, What will the women do with their dearly won prize? By its action the Conservative Government will be adding, in round numbers, no fewer than 5,000,000 names to the electoral lists, all women. Not only will the women of Great Britain thus gain the vote, but they will also obtain quite a respectable preponderance of the voting power of the country—in round numbers 2,250,000. There are 21,730,988 voters, men and women, at present. The men are entitled to vote at twenty-one years of age and the women at thirty. Under the new arrangement women twenty-one years old will also vote. A very large proportion of these 5,000,000 new voters are members of the middle classes, who normally would either vote Liberal or Labor. Of course, a lesser proportion of the new voters belong to the more conservative section of the community.

It is an open secret that Labor hopes for a considerable increase in its voting strength, but the Liberals are also expecting to attract support from both of the other parties, on the ground that the country is tired of the party in power and looks with apprehension upon the Labor Party and the policies advocated by extreme Laborites, with whom it should, however, be added that Mr. MacDonald has little sympathy.

The elections in the British Isles probably will not take place until next spring, unless the unforeseen happens. The Baldwin Government has a majority around 200, but many of the seats at the election in 1924 were won by narrow majorities owing to triangular contests. In not a few instances the candidates were returned by minority majorities, the votes cast against them being split between the other two candidates. This is where Labor expects to win a number of seats which it lost at the last election in the triangular contests. On the other hand, it may be that in a flush of gratitude to the Government which at length has enabled them to exercise the franchise many of them will cast their first vote for the Conservatives.

Who Shall Pay for the Roads?

ASSOCIATIONS representing American owners and manufacturers of motor vehicles are joining with the farmers in a movement to oppose any further extension of the toll-road system throughout the United States. The policy of granting to private corporations the right to construct roads and bridges, for which a fee was charged to the users, was generally favored a century ago, when the sparse rural population could not afford to provide these facilities at the public expense. With the gradual development of prosperous communities a demand arose for the abolition of the toll system, and until a comparatively recent period the prevailing sentiment seemed wholly opposed to its continuance. In many instances the roads and bridges constructed by private concerns were bought out by municipalities, counties or states and the tolls abolished.

The coming of the motor vehicle as a universal method of transporting passengers and freight produced an urgent demand for more and better roads, while the much heavier loads transported by the new agency made it necessary that stronger bridges should be provided. To meet this demand a resort has been made in some regions to the abandoned toll system; a number of costly bridges having been erected by private enterprise, while many others are projected. Plans for constructing private roads to be devoted wholly to motor vehicle traffic are also being promoted, the financial returns from toll bridge operation indicating that toll motor roads would be equally profitable.

The chief argument advanced for what would appear to be a backward step in furnishing facilities for transportation is the alleged inability of local, county and state authorities, even with the large amounts voted by the Federal Government, to provide the necessary funds. Whatever merit there may have been in this contention in the past, the great volume of idle capital now seeking investment is an assurance that bond issues for needed public improvements can be sold to almost any desired amount. If the payment of interest charges on such loans is regarded as involving too high tax rates, there would seem to be no good reason why, if transportation tolls are to be imposed, they should not be collected from roads and bridges built and owned by the public, until the cost of construction has been met.

New Lines of Communication

MERGER of the so-called Mackay Companies with the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation brings into existence a unification of a large system of communications spreading over Europe and the Americas. It will establish, under one direction, a system which can match the vast services offered by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which, through telephone, telegraph, cable and wireless services, can reach almost all points of the world with messages. Coincident with the announcement of the new merger reports were received from Europe that the leading British communications companies are planning to unify.

It has been demonstrated in the past that a communication line increases in usefulness to

the extent it is aligned with other means of communication. A telephone subscriber finds his telephone of more use when the number of telephone users in the community is multiplied. The same is true in the field of general communication. In linking up the telephone systems with the telegraph lines, as was first done by the Western Union and the Bell System, it is not only possible to effect economies in operations but also to multiply services. By linking the telephone, the telegraph, and the cable systems the services to the public are still further increased without adding to the physical plants.

Recently a radiotelegraph convention was drafted by the leading nations of the world. The short wave channels were reserved for commercial communications. Under that provision of the treaty the Mackay systems have already applied for a number of wave channels, which, if their request is granted, they intend to use for Pacific, transatlantic, and Atlantic commercial radio services. Such transoceanic and transatlantic means of communications will be used to supplement the wire facilities now possessed. It is obvious that great economies will be effected by the unification of these means of communications under one head.

The imagination may be stirred by the fact that this combination is linking together practically all the peoples of the world, but the economic fact that the combination will tend to increase communications without increasing costs, if not actually with a reduction of them, is probably more pertinent in the present stage of the negotiations.

Italy Demands Place in Tangier

CONVINCED that nothing short of a share in the administration of Tangier will satisfy Italy, the ambassadorial conference in Paris appears to be prepared to accede to Il Duce's demands. France is desirous of a settlement of this thorny question. Britain has declared that it will accept any modification that may be agreed upon, provided the basis of the international régime is safeguarded. Spain has no wish to act as a stumblingblock to Italian aspirations, although Madrid has been more closely identified perhaps with the régime in that international zone than any other country.

Spain seems to have given up immediate hope of incorporating Tangier in the Spanish zone in Morocco. Had it been able to do so during the troublous times with Abd-el-Krim the situation in the Riff might have taken a different course, for it is no secret that newspaper correspondents in Tangier were in constant touch with the Rifian leader, who established his political headquarters in that city, and whose messengers crossed and recrossed the frontier with amazing ease and frequency.

Italy for the moment has usurped the place of Spain in the news of Tangier. Its admission to the board of governors is a triumph for Italian diplomacy. That the step taken by the powers in inviting it to the conference will remove one of the causes of irritation between the Latin states is not to be gainsaid. Yet it will by no means silence the government at Rome. There are other questions in the background—a definition of the status of Italians in Tunisia, and the delimitation of the southern frontiers of Libya—and until these and other questions are disposed of the interrelations of the Mediterranean states will still have room for improvement.

New England's Spring Cleaning

NEW ENGLAND, good housekeeper that she is, is tidying up. From the early days of the Old Colony it has been the annual practice of New England, individually and collectively, to set aside a few days or a week for the "spring house cleaning." This is by no means an insinuation that New Englanders overlook dust and dirt during the remainder of the year. Not even the well-known Dutch lady with a stick in her hand is a more energetic dirt chaser than the average New England housewife.

The spring cleaning is something more than an ordinary affair—it is an intensive campaign which continues until "every speck of dust" is driven from the house. Similarly the great outdoors of New England receives attention just as soon as the snow has retired. All over that great area there are scenes of activity in back yards, in parks and playgrounds, and even in "cow pastures" and woodlots. "Just pickin' up a bit" would be the reply of many a householder or farmer in answer to any inquiries of the curious.

For a month or more this tidying-up program will go on. When the tourist season gets under way and motorists from all over the United States find their way into the lake and mountain areas of New England the tidying-up process will have been practically completed and all those communities which make an especial appeal to vacationists will be in their "best bib and tucker" as "spick and span" as they can be made.

Editorial Notes

According to the report to the Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association 324,000,000 gallons are consumed each year in the United States. This is said to be enough for 20,000,000,000 ice cream cones. Some folks must be eating more than their share!

Men of the United States Navy last year consumed among other things, 4,000,000 pounds of tomatoes, 1,372,000 pounds of peas, and 1,284,000 pounds of corn. What would the tars of the salt horse and hard tack days say to this?

The air mail is surely winning its way. The plane leaving Boston on the evening of March 22 established the record for a seventy-eight pound and twelve ounces, exceeding even the best day in the holiday season.

In spring the average young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of getting one of the sprightly new models.

If there is to be a linking of the nations, should it not be with chains that do not chafe?

Cruising in a Dirigible

AS THE first gray streak of dawn appears over the rim of the low-lying eastern hills, the doors of a giant hangar roll slowly away, disclosing a group of several hundred men gathered about a dirigible and patiently awaiting the order for action. Weather permitting, we are to go aloft this morning for a short training cruise. Out on the flying field, with their instruments, are several weather men. On these depends much in lighter-than-air flying. In the weather station some few hundred yards distant is another group of meteorologists receiving, from the Nation's capital, especially prepared weather reports.

After a short conference between the ship's captain, ground pilot and chief meteorologist, the word is passed on that, as there is no prevailing cross-hangar wind, the ship may be taken safely through the doors facing the west. The ground crew assume their allotted positions and then from the ground pilot comes the order, "Weigh ship!"

The guy lines which secure the ship to the cradles are slackened and the ship rises slowly a few feet and is secured temporarily. Now comes the order, "Stand by to walk ship!" Everything is cast loose with the exception of the four docking trolleys. Then, "Walk out!" and the ship moves slowly astern.

The success of this maneuver depends in no small part upon the men with the docking trolleys. These are secured to underground tracks and connect to the ship with steel cables. They are handled by a detail of eight men whose duty it is to keep the trolleys abreast of the ship at all times.

Slowly the ship clears the hangar and in a few minutes is in position to take off. A part of the crew is already on board and when the captain climbs into the control car, the ground pilot is relieved of further responsibility, as is the pilot of a seagoing vessel when the harbor is cleared. The executive officer reports all ready for flight. The captain now communicates orders by ship's telegraph annunciator system to the engineers in their respective gondolas. The orders are checked back to the dial in the control car and we see that the engines are now idling. In a few moments the final order, "Let go port and starboard docking trolleys, let go everything!"

We are now clear of the ground and as the ship noses gently into the wind, we lurch slightly and then take off into the air. After circling above the field for a few minutes, a course is set, and when the helmsman and elevatorman have brought her on, the signal is relayed to the five engines for standard speed.

Cruising along in the air, motors droning and ourselves busy with one thing and another, is indeed a delightful experience. Here we are 1000 feet above the earth, and each one is going about his particular duty just as he would in the hangar below. The meteorologist is a particularly interesting person to watch as he lays out his charts, receives data and corrections by radio, and checks each of his charts. After scanning his data he may report the conditions of the upper air currents 200 miles distant in the direction in which we are moving.

The air is now becoming bumpy and this effect is noted nowhere to better advantage than in the control car. By merely watching the steel cables connecting the car to the ship, one is able to know when the ship finds the air thus. And then the effect is much the same as when flying heavier-than-air craft.

After we get our bearings and become more accustomed to this new experience, we may learn a great deal by looking around and observing. There are seven of us in the control car, but soon two officers will climb the ladder to the keel above and make inspections of the gas bags and fuel tanks along the keelway running the entire length of the ship. Another will inspect each engine to see that everything is functioning properly. After these routine inspections, reports will be made to the captain and notations will be entered in the ship's log.

The helmsman at his station in the most forward part of the control car is responsible for the lateral motion of the ship, the steering. On the port side of the car is the elevator man, and the wheel at which he is stationed controls the rise and fall. On the starboard side is the chart

table over which are the many gadgets which regulate the water ballast.

By pulling on certain of these cords, ballast from various parts of the ship may be let go. This is an essential feature of lighter-than-air navigation. Were we too low over a high mountain and find that we are too low to pass clear safely, ballast would be released which would lighten the ship instantly, thereby solving the problem. In the rear of the car, in another compartment, is the radio room from which messages are sent and received.

First impressions are often lasting ones, and the magnificent cloud formations which one passes through in these upper strata long remain in memory. One could spend hours studying them. Here one might fancy a medieval fortress towering above a long outstretched line of massy clouds resembling the rounded outlines of hills and mountains. Off in the distance is seen in contrast the cirrus clouds, fleecelike and milky white in appearance. And then appears a first view of the broken lines on the horizon in the distance which we know to be the Alleghany Mountain range.

We hover over a city for some time, and what a different view this presents from the air. Black smoke, white smoke, dense clouds of it, and off on the dim horizon a bluish black haze through which our sight cannot penetrate. The navigator is now busy making entries in the log commenting on the sudden change in atmosphere. It is decided to drop 200 or 300 feet so that we may have a better view of the city.

Immediately we note the contrast between city and open country as we circle about. Everything seems to be laid out in perfect geometrical order, and we see city blocks formed into squares, rectangles and triangles, with occasional parks in perfect circles. Tall buildings loom up like so many shafts, and church spires and domes present a most interesting contrast to other more numerous types of architecture.

The course is now set in a northerly direction and the city fades quickly away in the increasing distance. We are flying over open country and the panorama of the mountains behind us is an unending marvel to the eye. The long, sloping hills now give place to broad, flat fields which we recognize as farm lands. Through our glasses we can easily distinguish between the untilled soil and brown stretches of plowed land. Now and again cattle appear dotted about low valleys and pasture lands; after watching closely for a time we can see them moving slowly to and fro. Crops are distinguished by their colors, green and gold. We see numerous ponds and lakes scattered throughout the country that look like sheets of silver.

A faint white puff of smoke appears which seems to creep slowly along, stops for a minute, and then continues its progress. We can make out a long black object following behind, and it is now certain that we have a bearing on the railroad. This is an excellent course, for by referring to our charts and compass we know exactly what part of the country we are flying over. Soon we are over familiar territory and we are able to distinguish roads over which traffic is passing incessantly. The airframe is sighted shortly and it is well that we are nearing home for, to the northwest, dark nimbus clouds are bursting forth into rain.

The ship is maneuvered over the flying field until a huge letter T is placed on the ground to indicate the direction in which we are to land. We nose into the wind and settle down gradually to within 300 feet of the earth. A line is released in the control car which springs a trapdoor in the forward part of the ship over which is a coil of rope 500 feet in length. The ground crew clears away for a moment and then the rope strikes the ground with a thud. Tackles are secured to this line and the crew bring the ship gently to earth. Three of us climb out of the control car so as to lighten ship as much as possible.

Shortly before sunset the ship is docked in her berth under the skillful supervision of the ground pilot. A last glance and we see, through the slowly closing doors, the tall surface of the dirigible and the United States ensign being hauled down from the gaff.

H. N. T.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Is the Organ a Musical Instrument?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with much interest the article in The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. A. Eaglefield-Hull entitled "Is the Organ a Musical Instrument?" In the belief that Dr. Eaglefield-Hull would like to know more about the situation in the United States as regards organs and organists, I would like to mention a few facts:

The organ today is making a stronger appeal than ever before on the people, and we have an ever-growing number of organists who are today responsible for the organ making a direct appeal to the people. Each year sees new auditoriums being built and giant instruments being installed in these buildings and organists of prominence being appointed to reside at them and give the people of the cities the best in literature. When we think of municipal organists we at once think of Edwin H. Lemare, Will C. Macfarlane, Dr. H. J. Stewart, Samuel Baldwin and others of the pioneers in the work.

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many of the orchestral instruments are perfectly imitated on the organ. The organ today is truly a musical instrument and the organist an artist.

Newtonville, Mass. ALFRED THORNDIKE LUARD.

The People's Desire for Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much has been said by public speakers and writers in regard to the need of "awakening the public mind," and "awakening the public conscience" in order to bring about the abolition of war and the establishment of peace among the nations of the world.

It has often occurred to the writer that this is, under the circumstances, an unnecessary attitude to take for the accomplishment of the object desired, for the reason that, even if the public conscience is not fully awakened and the public mind is not sufficiently educated in the interests of universal peace, the public is already practically unanimous in its desire for peace and in its opposition to war.

In his recent speech before the Foreign Relations Council in New York, Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, seems to agree with this view, for he said:

"I do believe that the world is making great strides toward the pacific adjustment of international disputes and that the common people are of one mind in their desire to see the abolition of war as an institution. Certainly the United States should not be backward in promoting this new movement for world peace, and both personally and officially as Secretary of State, I intend to serve the common people, whose appropriate treaties for arbitration, for conciliation, and for the renunciation of war."

I have purposely extended the quotation beyond the present point, I wish to make, as the entire quotation cannot be repeated too often, is the expression of the views and attitude of a leading American statesman, and should be the view and attitude of all statesmen, and when it becomes such, as it should be, for, as Mr. Kellogg says, "the common people are of one mind in their desire to see the abolition of war," then will come the end of warfare.

"The common people are of one mind in their desire to see the abolition of war"; therefore the path of the statesman is clearly defined; he has his mandate from the common people; let him use every endeavor to fulfill this mandate and to serve the common people, whose representative he is, to carry out the wishes of the common people. As Abraham Lincoln said, "God must love the common people. He made so many of them."

It is a significant admission Mr. Kellogg has made, and a tremendous responsibility he has placed upon the statesman.

Buffalo, N. Y. DONALD BAIN.

Mary Pickford's Articles Enjoyed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent articles on the motion pictures by Mary Pickford have given us much pleasure, and we feel so much better acquainted with the ideals which have made this little artist the beloved of millions of people all over the world.

For years I have admired and loved the simple sweetness and purity of her work on the screen, and as I read her views, I begin to realize why I have loved the expression of such clean, fine ambitions.

The Christian Science Monitor seems to be just the right paper for the articles Miss Pickford is giving to the world, for that paper surrounds her work with fine, clean articles on national subjects and it too is wholesome, clean and pure.

With sincere gratitude, from another theatrical artist, though no a motion picture worker. SYLVIA CLARE. In Vaudeville.